

# Silent Worker

"The foundation of every State is the education of its youth."—Dionysius.

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## Tilden Submits Ideas for the Federation Plan

*In essentials, unity; in non-essentials, liberty; in all things, charity.—Abraham Lincoln.*

I WILL try hard and tell you what my idea of the Federation is. In the first place, please do not misunderstand me. What I will say in this article, are suggestions. You can adopt them or no, as you like. The California Association of the Deaf is ready to join the National Federation, as soon as you say "O.K." I am a member of that association, and I think you like to hear from members of the societies which want your plan to be successful. You just look over my suggestions, and you may get some helpful ideas.

When I visited the Atlantic coast last summer, I asked many deaf-mutes how they would make the plan work. Their answers were unsatisfactory. They simply did not have clear ideas. One trouble is about the delegation system. There are many deaf-mutes who are not members of any societies. How can they go to a National Association and vote there? Another trouble is in the election of officers, so that they can truly represent what the deaf-mutes of this country wish. Mr. Veditz has very well said that each Convention has its "local color." That is bad, for we make fun of the word *National*. Moreover, we are not much interested in the National Association, as soon as we go home. The Association loses members. Sometimes it does not have as many members as a large society in a single State. How can we keep the members together? How can we keep them interested?

When I got back home, I did some "tall thinking." We know that our fathers made a success of this country. We think that the United States is a pretty good republic and that it can whip Japan or anybody else with one of its hands tied behind its back. So I read the United States Constitution. I determined that the best we can do, is to do much like what our fathers had done, when they went to work to organize a new government. They first had articles of confederation which different colonies or states signed. Then, after they knocked out England in eight rounds, they prepared a Constitution which the states adopted. Some great men thought that that Constitution was an inspiration from God, so well did they think of the wisdom of Jefferson, Franklin, Madison, Washington and others. Well, I studied the United States Constitution. In this article, I use some of its features and some of its phraseology.

Now, the first thing for us to do is to have "articles of Federation." To these articles, we will get the signatures of as many societies of the deaf as we can, during the next three years. When we have a sufficient number of those signatures, we go to Colorado Springs and ask the National Association to accept our petition. If we do not go in this systematic way, we may never carry out the Federation plan. It may be on account of the "hot weather," or some other reason. You know that the federation was first suggested twenty years ago. That is pretty long for smart fellows like the American deaf-mutes.

Now, I will first tell you about the articles of Confederation and then explain what we are to do. The following is the document to which I would get the signatures of the societies, before we go to Colorado:

### ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION.

To all to whom these Presents shall come, the and assets of the National Federation and every greeting. Whereas the presidents and secretaries of the foresaid Societies of the Deaf did, on the several dates attached hereto to their signatures, during the years of our Lord from one thousand nine hundred and eight to one thousand nine hundred and ten, agree to certain articles of Confederation, now witnesseth that:

Art. 1. The title of this Confederacy shall be the National Federation of the American Societies of the Deaf (or any other title that may be chosen).

Art. 2. Each society retains its sovereignty, and every right that is not by this confederation expressly delegated to the National Federation of the American Societies of the Deaf in Congress assembled at Colorado Springs, Colorado, during the summer of the year one thousand nine hundred and ten.

Art. 3. The said societies hereby severally enter into a firm league of friendship, for their mutual aid and general welfare, agreeing among themselves to assist each other against all attacks that may be made on them, or any of them, on account of any question whatever affecting the rights of the deaf as citizens of a free and independent country.

Art. 4. The better to secure and perpetuate mutual friendship among each other, all deaf-mutes of America, regardless of sex, color or previous nationality, shall be entered to all privileges of membership in this confederation, paupers, vagabonds and fugitives from justice excepted.

For the more convenient management of the general interests of the deaf and their societies, a delegate shall be appointed by each society in such manner as the National Federation in Congress assembled at Colorado Springs shall direct and at such time as the Executive Committee duly authorized by said Congress, shall direct, to meet in Congress in the summer of every third year, with a power reserved to each society to send another in his stead or to recall him during the Congress.

No society shall be represented in Congress by more than one representative, whose powers shall be defined by the National Federation in congress assembled.

Art. 5. No society, without the consent of the National Federation in Congress assembled, shall enter into any conference, agreement, or alliance with any foreign society.

No two societies shall enter into any confederation or alliance whatever between them without the consent of the Congress, specifying accurately the purpose for which the same is entered into. Two societies of more of the same state, however, can be consolidated into one society, provided they notify the Executive Committee that they have so accomplished the consolidation, at least thirty days before the next general election.

A society ceasing from any cause to be a member of the National Federation shall forfeit, *ipso facto*, all right and title to the property, funds, and assets of the National Federation and every part thereof.

Art. 6. All expenses that shall be incurred for the general welfare, and allowed by the National Federation in Congress assembled, shall

be defrayed out of a common treasury, which will be suffered by the several societies, by means of a *per capita* taxation which shall be estimated according to such mode as the Congress shall from time to time direct and appoint. The taxes for paying that proportion, shall be laid and levied by each society within the time agreed upon in that Congress.

Art. 7. The National Federation shall have the sole and exclusive right and power to instruct its Executive Committee.

(1) To receive invitations from foreign societies of the Deaf to meet them in Congress and to communicate said invitations to the American societies and officially recognize such delegates as the American societies may desire to send to said foreign Congress.

(2) To declare in favor of any uniform rule as to method of education and define the same.

(3) To promote such scientific researches and useful arts as may affect the welfare of the deaf and, at its discretion, give aid to talented deaf-mutes.

(4) To communicate with the Congress of the U. S. and with the properly constituted officers of that government in regard to any matter involving the welfare of the American deaf and to secure uniform rules on any question whatever affecting their standing as citizens of this country.

(5) To maintain a propaganda for the enlightenment of the public as to the social, intellectual and moral standing of the deaf of the world.

(6) To acquire property and hold a legal title to the ownership of all the property and assets of the National Federation.

(Add suggestions here).

The National Federation in Congress assembled shall have authority to appoint a committee, to sit in the recess of Congress, to be denominated the "Executive Committee."

The National Federation, through its Executive Committee, may come to the assistance of the deaf of any state about any legislative action that may be taken by that state, provided all of the societies of said state, affiliated with the National Federation, shall apply for said assistance. The National Federation shall give no pecuniary assistance to any society whatever.

The National Federation may own property, of which the Executive Committee shall be trustees, but the Executive Committee shall never borrow money on said property, and the National Federation in Congress assembled shall never borrow money on said property, unless three-fourth of the societies assent to the same, upon which all the liabilities so contracted by the National Federation in Congress assembled, shall be deemed and considered as a charge on all the societies, for payment and satisfaction whereof the faith of the societies are hereby solemnly pledged.

The National Federation, in Congress assembled, shall never determine upon a question on any point, except for adjourning, unless by the vote of a *quorum* of the states represented at said Federation in Congress assembled.

The National Federation in Congress assembled, shall have power to adjourn at any time within

the year and to any place in the United States, so that no period of adjournment shall be for a longer duration than the space of three years, and to publish a report of their proceedings.

The National Federation in Congress assembled shall be the last resort on appeal in any disputes and difference now existing or that hereafter may rise between two or more societies.

Art. 8. Alaska, Cuba, Hawaii and the Philippine Islands, acceding to the privileges of this confederation.

Art. 9. Each society shall abide by the determinations of the National Federation in Congress assembled, on all questions which by this confederation are submitted to its representatives. And the articles of the Constitution and By-Laws that shall be adopted by the National Federation in Congress assembled, shall be inviolably observed by each society, nor shall any alteration at any time hereafter be made in any of them, unless such alteration be agreed to in a Congress of the National Federation and afterwards confirmed by two-thirds of the societies by means of referendum, in such manner as the National Federation, in Congress assembled, shall subscribe and at such time as the Executive Committee shall determine.

The National Federation shall be considered organized at Colorado Springs, Colorado, in the summer of the year one thousand nine hundred and ten, when ten or more societies shall have assented to these articles of confederation and ten or more representatives of said societies shall have assembled at the foresaid place.

The term *society*, shall mean an association, league, order, club, lodge, assembly, circle or any organization of the deaf having no less than ten members, and the object of each such organization shall be beneficial.

We pledge our honor that, circumstances permitting, we will use all means within our power to send representatives from our respective societies to the Colorado Congress; and, firm in our belief that, by these presents, we are entering upon an era of unparalleled prosperity, we, invoking the blessing of the Almighty on this, the undertaking of His Children of Silence, hereunto set our hands at the places and dates herein below mentioned.

New York City, May 1, 1908.

.....President

.....Secretary

On the part and behalf of the Empire State Association, etc., etc.

You see the articles of Confederation cover only broad grounds. The Constitution and By-Laws will afterwards attend to details. These details come in, only after the confederation is accepted in the Colorado convention.

I hope you like the above articles. In that belief, I will now tell you what I will next do. I will send a copy of this SILENT WORKER to each member of the Committee that President Veditz has chosen, to look after the federation plan. I will not do so in any official position. I will simply write to him or her as a friend. I will ask: "Do you like those articles of Confederation?"

Supposing that the majority of the Committee is favorable, I will go to Mr. Howson, president of the California Association of the Deaf. I say to him: "Most of the Committee look favorably on the articles. You write to Veditz and ask him to have the Committee officially accept the articles."

President Howson accordingly writes: "The California Association wants to join the federation. One of our members, named Tilden, has prepared certain articles of Confederation. Will you kindly submit them to the Committee? I, further, respectfully ask that Tilden be appointed clerk of the Committee on the Federation plan."

That is an official communication. Suppose the Committee officially adopt the articles and appoint Tilden. Whether you want Tilden or not, makes no

difference. Any other deaf-mute will do. Tilden is not a member of the N. A. D. but the United States Congress has its clerk who is not a member of the congress, so have its many committees. The position is simply a clerical one.

Having received his appointment, Tilden will proceed to do this: he will send a copy of the SILENT WORKER to a society of the deaf and ask if that society would agree to the articles of Confederation. If the President answers, "Yes," Tilden now sends by registered mail the original document containing the articles, as neatly typewritten and gotten up as can be done in any lawyer's office. The President and Secretary of the Society attach their signatures to the paper and send it back to Tilden by registered letter. Tilden then writes to another society. This work may take a long time. Some societies, through their Board of Directors, can accept the articles at once; some societies have to wait till the members meet for a general election, and so on.

Tilden knows of two societies, that is, the California Association and Gallaudet Assembly which will sign at once. Suppose more than ten societies sign, too. Tilden now puts the document in his pocket and goes to Colorado Springs.

I think the National Association is to be in session there during eight days. That is very nice. On the first day, the Convention will have its speeches in the morning and the election of officers in the afternoon by the old method, that is, in the same way as was done in all the other conventions. Perhaps you want to play all day on the next day. If not, the new president will announce that, on the morrow, exactly at ten o'clock in the morning, the question whether we will have a National Federation or no, will come up.

At that prescribed time, all having been arranged beforehand, as is "permissible," a member will rise and say: "Whereas there is a messenger at the door, asking permission to lay a message before the Convention, I move that he be admitted."

On the motion being duly seconded and passed, the President appoints Mr. \_\_\_\_\_ to escort the messenger before the assemblage.

The messenger and his escort stands before the President.

President: "Messenger, come you as a foe or a friend?"

Messenger: "As a friend who wishes peace to the deaf and prosperity to the National Association."

President: "Messenger, explain, abating nothing, so that we may hear and consider."

Messenger: "President, a number of petitioners are at the door, craving leave to speak to the Convention."

President: "Ladies and Gentlemen: You have heard what the messenger said: A number of petitioners are at the door, craving leave to address you. What is your pleasure?"

A member moves that they be received.

Motion duly seconded and passed, the President appoints a Committee of three to escort the petitioners in.

As the doors fly open, the whole assemblage rises to its feet.

In the procession, first comes the Committee of three appointed to escort the petitioners; then the Committee on Revision and By-Laws of the proposed federation plan; then the bearer carrying the Articles of Confederation; then, the signers of the articles, two by two.

If they come in gown and cap as the signers in behalf of the Alumni Association, in regalia in behalf of the Elect Surds, the National Fraternal Society, the Gallaudet Assembly, and so on, that will be better. A little picturesqueness, if you please (a flashlight will be taken here).

The procession ranges itself before the President, upon which the audience sits down.

President: "Welcome, petitioners! It has been reported to us that you come, desirous of laying a petition before us. Will you speak so that we may hear? Tell me who you are."

Spokesman: "President, we will. We are delegates from the societies of the different States of our happy country, God bless and prosper it."

President: "Be it so. Then doubly welcome are the ambassadors from the august states that form this glorious Union, one and inseparable forever! On what import are you come?"

Spokesman: "President, on a mission that is big with auguries for the increasing greatness of the National Association."

President: "Spokesman, explain and we will give heed."

Spokesman: "The societies of the different states of the country have entered into a confederation, praying that, with the sanction of this assemblage, it takes the place of your National Association which has, during the twenty-five years of its life, not existed but for our good, not labored but for our improvement."

President: "Where are the papers that do, in a legal form, attest to all you had said?"

The bearer hands the paper to the spokesman.

Spokesman: "See, here the document, in form good and in substance correct as witnesseth the signatures attached hereto."

He gives the paper to the President, who glances at the signatures and lay the document on the table (flashlight).

President: "Ladies and Gentlemen, you have heard what has been said. The societies of the deaf, duly attaching their signatures to the articles of confederation, pray that the National Association be henceforth known as the National Federation of the American Societies of the Deaf. What say you to this petition that I now hold aloft?"

A number raises and moves that it be declared that the petition is adopted.

Motion seconded and passed.

Another member rises and moves that the President and all the officers of the National Association be declared the President and officers of the National Federation of the American Societies of the Deaf.

Motion seconded and carried.

President: "I, by virtue of this appointment, proclaim that the National Federation does hereby exist, and it gives me pleasure to add that we now possess an enrollment of ——— permanent members. May the Federation flourish and prosper! The audience will join me in singing 'America.'"

The audience, following the President, sings in unison, and the Old Glory goes up, fluttering to the top of the Institution flag pole.

Adjournment for the morning, unless you want more speeches.

In my April letter, I will tell you how the next step is the adoption of the Constitution and By-Laws, then the election of the members of the Executive Committee, and lastly the nomination, at the same Congress, of officers who are to run in the first general election.

The President nowadays chooses the personage of the Executive Committee. This will be taken away from him and given to the delegates meeting at the Congress. The delegates today choose the officers of the N. A. D. This will be taken away from them and given to the societies who will hold a primary election at the same time throughout the country. The delegates can only nominate; the societies will elect.

The letter will also contain a draft of the Constitution and By-Laws that explain how the election is held, how the delegates are classed, how the fund is divided, besides other details which, as I said before, are meant as suggestions. They may give you a clue to better ideas.

I will tell Mr. Porter to set aside a number of this SILENT WORKER for me, so that I can send a copy to each of the members of the Committee charged with the duty of revising the laws to be submitted to the Colorado Convention.

Hoping to get a favorable reply from them, I am,

Respectfully yours,

DOUGLAS TILDEN.



## Pennsylvania.

IN the column devoted to exchanges in the last number of the SILENT WORKER, the following statement occurs: "There are many Jewish deaf people in both New York city and Philadelphia. In the former city they have organized a church and in the latter steps are being taken to the same end."

If I am not mistaken, the Beth Israel Deaf Association, of Philadelphia, had its inception in the interest excited by Mr. Julius Blanckensee, a hearing brother of our Henry.

Mr. Blanckensee was on the building committee of the new synagogue that has been building at 32nd and Montgomery streets.

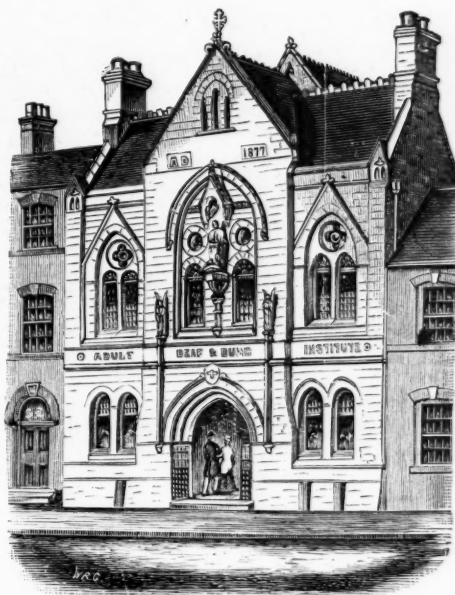


CHURCH FOR THE DEAF, PRINCE ST., LIVERPOOL.

He so far interested Rabbi Marvin Nathan and members of the congregation that provisions were especially made in the plans of the new building for a room for the use of the deaf. The appointments are all that can be desired, and the weekly meetings on Sunday afternoons are well attended. For the present and until the Rev. Mr. Nathan has sufficiently mastered the sign-language, or another properly accredited rabbi is detailed to the work among the deaf, the addresses at these weekly meetings are made by outsiders, mostly well disposed Christians.

All but two or three of the inmates at the Home in Doylestown, Pa., were taken more or less seriously ill with the grip early in January, and two of them passed away. Mr. Robert Woodside, 86 years old, died on the 11th of January, and Miss Anna Peabody, 76 years of age, followed the next day, the 12th. The remains of the former were shipped to his relatives in Pittsburg, while the latter's remains were taken to Washington, D. C., by a brother. At this writing all but one inmate are well, and this exception is a case of several months' standing.

Next December will mark the twentieth anniversary of the Consecration of All Souls' Church. The Church is now, as it was when first purchased, a very plain and unpretentious building, devoid of all attempts at architectural embellishments. At the time it was purchased by our reverend friend, Henry Winter Syle, plans were afoot to raise funds to enlarge and beautify the building, by the erection of a



CHURCH FOR THE DEAF, GROSVENOR ST., MANCHESTER.

handsome addition in front of the church. But it seems that after Mr. Syle's death, which took place not long after, very little was done to increase the fund for the proposed new Parish House, and moreover some of our best friends thought that a plain building served its purposes just as well, (which in a way is true) and so the project languished for many years. A year ago, the project was revived and the congregation has been making extraordinary efforts to raise the funds needed for that long-wanted Parish House. Some are trying to raise the money through the brick plan, and one of our younger people, Alexander McGhee, held a "package party" at his home on Howard street, on the 25th of January, and realized over thirty-five dollars. Recent donations from well disposed hearing friends have swelled the total receipts during the past month to over two hundred dollars, so that now there is a total of over \$2,500 for the purpose. Truly this is encouraging, and we may hope that by the time we are ready to celebrate our twentieth anniversary next December, we may announce very substantial additions to the fund. We give herewith cuts of three Missions in England. It is edifying to compare them with our own plain buildings. They combine beauty with utility, and beauty should certainly hold a large place in the religious atmosphere of the deaf worshipper. The sanctuaries of both All Souls' and St. Ann's, New York, are very beautiful, but the buildings themselves are almost ugly. The chancel at All Souls' is very much admired by architects who have seen it. So far very good, but the Guild room has a very low ceiling, is much too small, is poorly lighted and ventilated, and the exterior should be made attractive.

Mr. and Mrs. Fritz Moeller (nee Elsie Crawford) have broken up housekeeping in Camden, and the latter has gone to live temporarily with her parents in Mantua, N. J., while her husband has departed for New York where he has secured a job with a brother in an automobile garage. For several weeks Mr. Moeller was out of work owing to a temporary and partial shutting down of the Victor Talking Machine factory in Camden, where he has been employed for a number of years.

There are any number of our silent folks out of work these days. And with the excessive cold just appearing after a phenomenally mild winter, there is a very general fear that there will be much suffering among them.

The aged father of Mrs. W. L. Salter passed away on the 16th of January, after a short illness. Mr. Goddard, to give his name, was a man of much esteem and much honored by those who know him. One son is a missionary in Shangsha, China, under the jurisdiction of Bishop Graves.

Mr. and Mrs. Reuben Stephenson, of Trenton, have been at All Souls' Church several times lately. Mrs. Stephenson has been visiting her old chum, Miss Geiger.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Bennison, formerly of Trenton, N. J., are now living in Kensington, Philadelphia, where Mr. Bennison has a steady job. They have not as yet mingled with the local deaf-mutes, not being familiar with the geography of the city. C. O. DANTZER.



ST. SAVIOUR'S CHURCH FOR THE DEAF, OXFORD ST., LONDON.

## Eastern Canada.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel A. Morrison, of Sidney, N. S., are rejoicing over the birth of a baby boy which arrived at their home on Monday, January 6th, and it is their first child. Mrs. Morrison was formerly Miss Lily Malcolm, of Halifax, N. S., sister of Mrs. Alfred Harvey.

On Wednesday evening of January 29th, Mr. William W. Doyden and Miss Martha E. Dickie, both of St. John, N. B., were married at the home of Mr. Jesse Myers, No. 15 Spruce street in that city in the presence of their many friends, Mr. T. D. Ruggles, of Bridgetown, N. S., included Rev. D. Hutchinson, of Main street Baptist Church, tied the knot, the ceremony being interpreted by the bridesmaid who is a hearing lady, niece of Mr. Jesse Myers. The bride looked lovely in a costume of blue broadcloth. The bridesmaid was Miss Jean E. Myers and the best man, Mr. Wm. Baillie, president of the St. John Deaf-Mute Association. Congratulations followed the ceremony and later a wedding supper was served and a pleasant evening enjoyed. The gifts were numerous and handsome. Mr. and Mrs. Doyden will live in Fairville, St. John, N. B., where Mr. Doyden is employed in the pulp mill.

Mrs. James Doherty, mother of Mr. S. J. Doherty, St. John, N. B., passed away on Thursday morning of January 30th. She was stricken with apoplexy when she was calling on a friend about noon on January 29th. She fell with great force, injuring her head and remained unconscious till the end. Coming suddenly as it did, her death was a great shock to her relations and friends. Mr. S. J. Doherty has our sympathy in his sad bereavement. MACK.

## The Iowa School for the Deaf

EVERYBODY possessing a knowledge of even the rudiments of Geography will know that Iowa is one of the great Mid-West States, and also that it is right in the great corn-belt and can feed all the hogs in the whole country if all the other states fail to produce any corn. It has a delightful climate—neither too hot nor too cold and never going to extremes. Sometimes its lovely summers are enlivened by a few tornadoes, which, however, are more "uplifting" than destructive.

It was in 1846 that Iowa entered into its statehood, but it was quite nine years afterwards that it saw fit to have a school of its own for its deaf children.

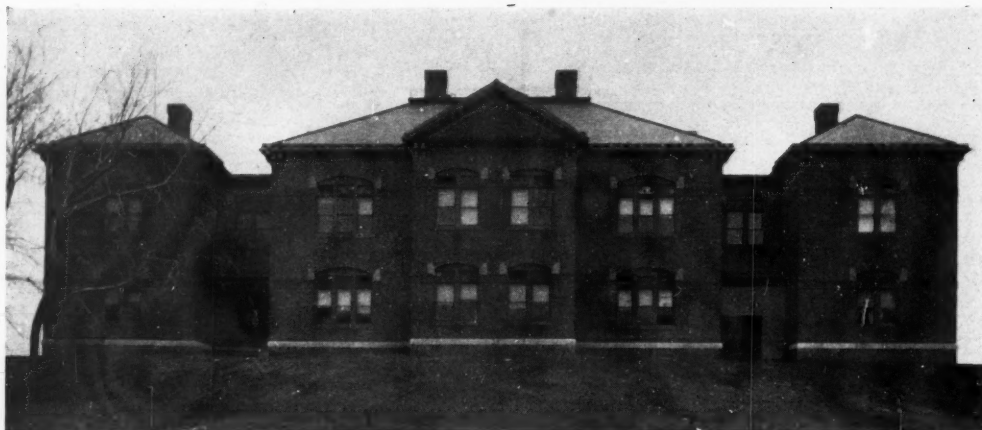
A small private school, aided somewhat by money from the State treasury, was started at Iowa City (then the first capital) by Mr. W. E. Ijams. It was shortly afterwards adopted by the State and formally christened on January 24th, 1855, as the "Iowa State Institution for the Deaf and Dumb." "Honor to whom honor is due," though, and it should always be remembered that the late Edmund Booth, of Anamosa, Iowa, was an active and a most effective factor in getting the needs of the deaf thus recognized by the State.

In 1870, the school was transplanted to Council Bluffs, where it has ever since remained.

The school has passed through many trials and hardships since then, but always to come through with flying colors and head well up to the front.

The first great calamity was the fire, in February of 1877, when the whole main building was destroyed, and the pupils had to be accommodated in the shops and school house until another building could be made ready. When the new building was nearly completed the following summer there came a tornado, which almost destroyed it all. So the work on the building had to be done all over again, and then all was well until June, 1885, when another tornado came along and tore the roof off of the same building.

The school passed under the hands of various superintendents, more or less efficient in their different ways, but the first upward advance was given the institution as a school when Mr. H. C. Hammond became superintendent in 1883. He urged and obtained



SCHOOLHOUSE OF THE IOWA STATE SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF.

pecuniary recognition for efficient teachers and made many improvements.

The present superintendent, Mr. H. W. Rotherth, was installed in 1888, and under his



SUPT. H. W. ROTHERTH.

administration there has been a continued and constant improvement of conditions.

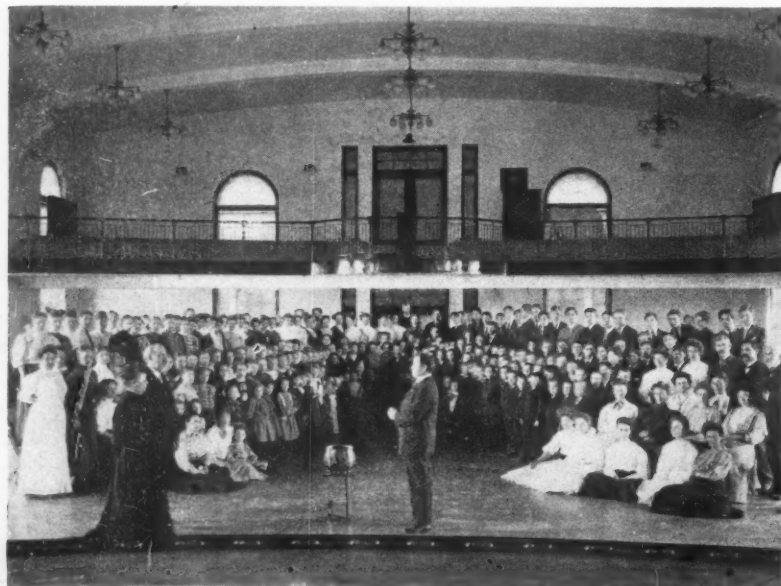
Superintendent Rotherth was led to give attention to the education of the deaf through having a deaf son, Waldo, and was sincerely interested in their welfare accordingly. Re-

siding in Keokuk, Iowa, he was president of the public school board for nine years, member of city council and mayor for six years. Also he had the distinction of representing the first Senatorial District in the General Assembly for eight years, and was president of the Senate for two years and Lieut-Governor one year. Then during President Arthur's administration he had charge of Public Lands in Wyoming for three years. He was Grand Master of the Masons for several years and is the ranking Mason in Iowa, at present. But leaving all these public honors behind him, Mr. Rotherth has devoted the past twenty years of his life to the interests of the deaf as superintendent of the Iowa School for the Deaf.

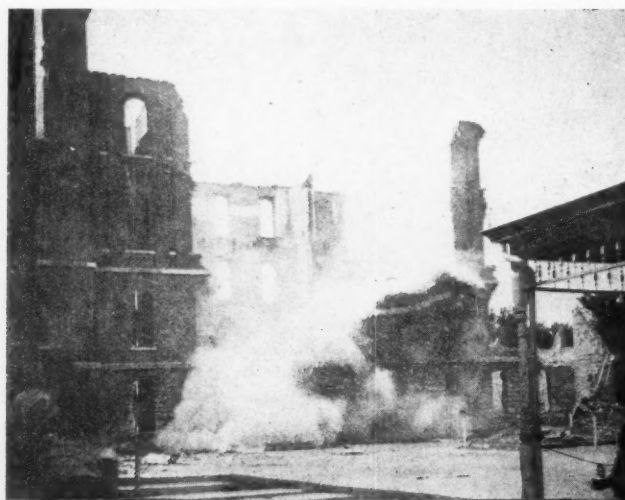
In May, 1902, the main building was completely destroyed by fire and only the detached buildings—the school house, industrial school shops, gymnasium and barns were left. These buildings were all promptly used to accommodate the pupils and teachers until a temporary building was added within a few weeks.

After this great fire the Board of Control and the friends of the school tried to have it moved to Des Moines, in order to have the benefit of a central location, easy of access for the pupils from all parts of the State. But Council Bluffs citizens got together and held on to the school, so it was retained in its present location.

This last memorable fire has seemed to be something of a blessing in disguise, for within three years after it occurred, there was a beautiful and modern building and a hand-



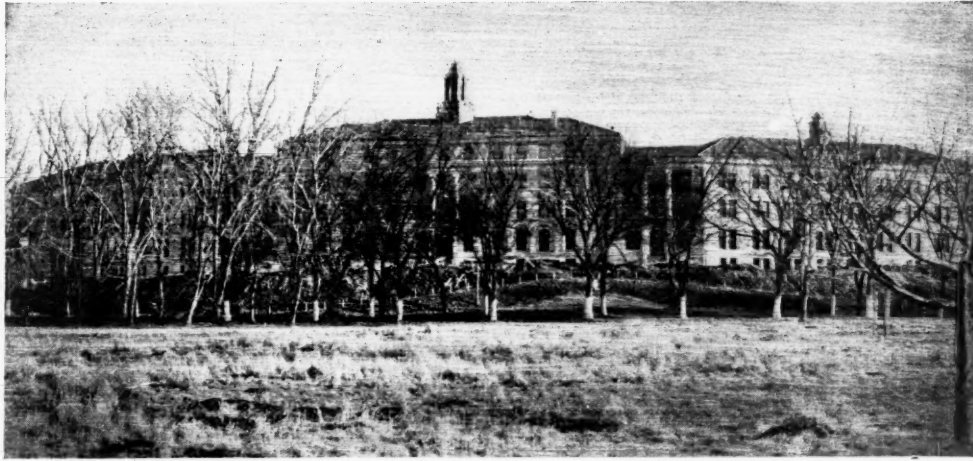
PRESENTATION OF A BRONZE JARDINIERE TO SUPT. AND MRS. ROTHERTH.



RUINS OF THE MAIN BUILDING, FEB. 1902

This picture, taken by Arthur Smith one of the pupils, shows quite distinctly the walls as they appeared when falling.





BOYS' DORMITORIES

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

GIRLS' DORMITORIES

some first class hospital to arise phoenix-like from the ashes and ruins.

The new building cost \$250,000 and is a triumph of modern architecture and is strictly fire-proof in every respect. It is built of pressed brick with all the inner walls and floors and supports of reinforced concrete,

side of long wide halls and each contain only four single white enameled iron beds with two large chiffoniers and a center table. Each room has two small rugs and a commodious closet. Single beds are the rule in every bed-room of the whole building. The halls of these wings have floors of mosaic



A BEVY OF IOWA SCHOOL BEAUTIES.

and no wood-work whatever except the doors, window casings and hard wood floors. The contour of the whole building forms the letter T with the top of the letter for the front and main part, and the arms pointing obliquely at an angle of 45 degrees for the long wings on each side which altogether give a length of 420 feet and a width of 65 feet.

The central body of the building is four stories and basement while the two wings are three stories and basement. The first floor of the former has the superintendents' offices and the public parlors, the second floor has the superintendents' private apartments and the libraries, the third floor has the teachers' bedrooms and sitting rooms while the fourth is occupied by the helpers. Each of these floors has bath and toilet rooms as beautiful and sanitary as white marble tiling and modern open plumbing can make them. The corridors or halls have beautiful floors of white mosaic tiling inlaid with classic designs in terra cotta, light grey-blue and black.

Artistic electric light grey-blue and black globes and shades in restful colors give completeness to the lighting of the building everywhere. The interior wood-work is all of beautiful dark oak and the furnishings are also of the same color and material. Every apartment and every bed-room has its own rug made to order of the very best quality Brussels in artistic and harmonious designs.

The two wings of the buildings are alike—one for the girls and one for the boys—and each floor is a duplicate of the other in its beautiful dormitories, lavatories, bath-rooms, play rooms, and sitting-rooms. The dormitories are large bed-rooms ranged on each

tiling in light terra cotta with inlaid designs in a darker terra cotta and white and black. The lavatories and bath rooms are here also all beautiful, with floors and wainscoting of pure white tiling and sanitary plumbing.

Extending from the back of the main part

is a two-story structure which forms the shank of the T. It contains the kitchen and pupils' dining-room on its first floor, and the chapel or assembly room with the teachers' and superintendent's dining-rooms on the second floor and is connected with the main building by wide corridors.

The chapel is of classic architecture with a large platform or stage in front (reached by two different entrances on each side) which could hold an orchestra and some more all at once. With a wide gallery at the back, which could easily seat an overflow in the audience, there is a seating capacity of five hundred in the chapel. The gallery holds a large first class apparatus for moving pictures which are cast onto a curtain on the stage in front. The long classic windows, the graceful electric lighting arrangements with the great depth and beautiful curved arches of the ceiling, would be a credit to any large modern church. Some faint idea of its size and appearance can be obtained from the small picture showing the whole school assembled to surprise Superintendent and Mrs. Rothert with the presentation of a bronze jardiniere on their wedding anniversary.

The new hospital cost \$25,000 and like the main building is built of pressed brick and concrete. Isolated from all the other buildings away in a corner of the grounds surrounded by trees, it can safely handle all cases of sickness without disturbing the school. It is a handsome two-story affair with light airy wards on each floor. The upper floor is reserved for contagious diseases and is entirely separated from the first floor by being only accessible from the outside. There is a complete kitchen arrangement where proper food can be prepared for very sick patients, and also an up-to-date operating room and a medicine room with everything else that is necessary to a hospital. A trained nurse is in charge of it all.

In summing up the whole of the Iowa School for the Deaf, it must be noted that the old school-house has stood intact and as useful as ever through all the years since 1885. It is of red brick, painted cream color to harmonize with the prevailing color of the other buildings, and is two stories high with twenty school rooms in each story and basement and attic with a slate roof. There are also the



HOSPITAL OF THE IOWA SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF.

industrial schools building, the gymnasium and cooking school building, and the large barns. There is a large orchard, garden and farm covering about 160 acres belonging to the school and there the boys learn to do some farm work, too.

The location is picturesque with a line of hills (the Bluffs) on the north and east and a view down the Missouri valley and the banks of the big Muddy to the Nebraska side with Lake Manawa and the cities of Omaha and Council Bluffs in the foreground.

E. F. L.

### In Harness Twenty-five Years.

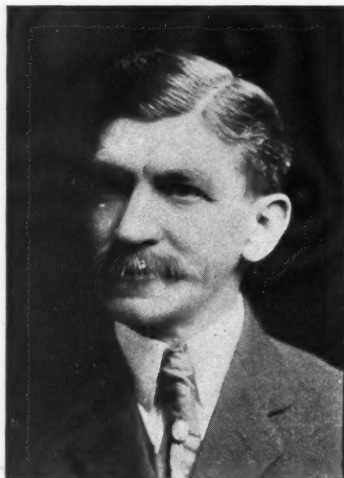
**M**R. EDWARD C. CAMPBELL, a good likeness of whom accompanies this brief article, bears the distinction of having been identified with the instruction of deaf-mutes for a period of twenty-five years, and despite this length of time presents the appearance of a young man just out of college and beginning the work.

Mr. Campbell attended three schools for the deaf, the State Institutions in Indiana, Missouri and Illinois, graduating from the latter school in 1881, after having been under the instruction of Messrs. John W. Swiler, John H. Woods, Marquis L. Brock and Harvey W. Milligan.

Soon after graduating he started an art studio in St. Louis, Mo., and was very successful in that vocation. Recognizing his good qualities and skill, Dr. Philip G. Gillett offered him a position as teacher, which finally Mr. Campbell accepted. He then taught penmanship and drawing in the Illinois School for two years.

In 1883 he was offered a position as teacher in the Colorado school, and after serious consideration he decided to accept it. He then went west to teach, but taught only one month owing to the disorganized condition of the school's affairs. However, he remained in Colorado Springs with his mother and sister and in the meanwhile he had under his tuition two pupils. Two years afterwards he filled temporarily a vacancy in the corps of teachers in the Colorado school, and so well did he do his work that he was appointed to fill it permanently. From that time on his energies have been devoted towards the betterment of the deaf of Colorado.

In 1885, Mr. Campbell organized a literary society among the pupils of the school, under the name of "The Pikes' Peak Debating Society," and it is today still alive and in a very flourishing condition, although the name had long since been changed to "The



EDWARD C. CAMPBELL.

En Avant Society." The weekly programs offered at its meetings savor of rich literary treats and useful knowledge to the members.

Mr. Campbell, in addition to his duties as instructor in the Primary and Intermediate department, has had exclusive charge of the art department of the school since 1885, and has contributed in no small degree to the development of the artistic and aesthetic taste of the pupils of the Colorado School.

The art room, of which a reproduction of a corner therein is given in this issue also, shows at a glance the beauty of arrangement and taste. The walls, shelves and art panels contain examples of work turned out by pupils of the past and present, and each one attests to the care exercised in instruction and the heart interest displayed by the pupils.

The wainscoting of the art room is painted a dark sea-green, the walls above a beautiful turkey red, and the ceiling a soft cream color. This arrangement of colors is the best that could have been made, as it brings lights and shadows into clear relief in the room, which having a northern exposure, shades for the windows are unnecessary. A little room at the east end has also been plastered and nicely fitted up as a storage room for the cabinets, etc., containing art supplies and materials.

Mr. Campbell and Miss Lillian Hay Fisher were married by Dr. Philip G. Gillett, at Paris, Ill., on June 29th, 1886, and since then have resided in Colorado Springs, Colo., continuously, where both are respected, well and widely known. Mrs. Campbell is also a graduate of the Illinois school. Their married

life has been happy, and one son, now almost grown to manhood, has blessed the union. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell live in a cosy home on North Weber street, and the arrangement of the rooms bear strong evidence to the artistic temperaments of the couple, many of the oil and water color still life and landscape scenes being the handwork of the subject of this sketch.

R. E. M.

Many a wise man sits in a fool's seat, and many a fool in a wise man's.—  
*The Antiquary.*

Subscribe for the SILENT WORKER.



A CORNER IN MR. CAMPBELL'S STUDIO.

## Indiana

**F**OR the benefit of those readers of THE SILENT WORKER who have not seen Bacheberle's Inter-State directory of the deaf, but particularly for that of those in Indiana who have not secured a copy of this peerless compilation, I take the liberty of reproducing briefly from its pages as will give an idea of its value.

The book is tastefully bound in leather, 6 by 4 in., and its 144 pages contain the names, addresses and occupations of approximately 5,000 deaf men and women, residing in Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky, and in Detroit, Saginaw, Bay City, Kalamazoo and other cities of the middle west. The maiden names of the married women are also given. The whole work is intertwined with interesting and valuable information concerning methods used in deaf-mute education; statistics of their schools; biographical sketches of founders, etc., etc., this feature being intended to enlighten the general public. Throughout, the



MR. LOUIS J. BACHEBERLE

Publisher of Bacheberle's Inter-State Directory of the Deaf (1907). Office of publication: 84 Mulberry St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

book is profusely illustrated, and it is by courtesy of the publisher that I am enabled to present the accompanying illustrations of Indiana's new State school, now going up. Speaking of this new school, I quote the directory itself:

There are now in course of construction on a beautiful eighty-acre tract, four and a half miles north from the centre of Indianapolis, a series of buildings for the State's new Institution for the Deaf. When completed, which is expected to be accomplished in about two years, there will have been expended, in round numbers, a million dollars, and Indiana will then have a clear claim to the finest and most modern plant of the kind, unequaled in perfect arrangement and convenience, and unsurpassed in architectural design and finish by any similar institution in the world.

There will be twenty-two buildings in all, grouped around a central plaza, 500 feet square, as follow:

- 1 school house, chapel and gymnasium combined.
- 1 dining hall and social-room building.
- 1 storehouse and cold-storage.
- 8 dormitory buildings.





DORMITORY BUILDINGS.

- 1 kitchen-bakery.
- 1 hospital.
- 1 administration building.
- 1 isolation ward.

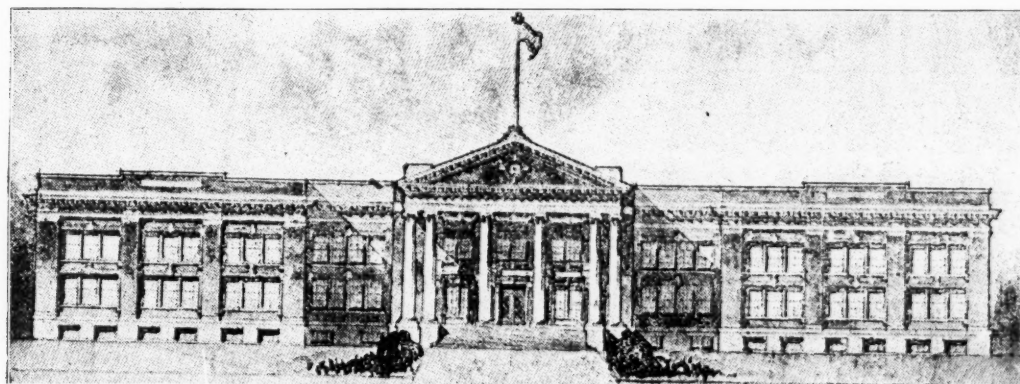
was then on a small scale, only Cincinnati and suburbs being covered, as the need and usefulness of a work of that nature was then wholly conjectural. The demand for these



MAIN BUILDING (1850)      SHOPS      SCHOOL BUILDING (1889)  
PRESENT BUILDINGS OF THE STATE SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AT INDIANAPOLIS.

- 1 industrial hall for girls.
- 1 residence building.
- 1 industrial hall for boys.

little booklets suggested an extension in succeeding editions, which included a larger part of Ohio, and finally, the importance of



SCHOOL AND CHAPEL--GYMNASIUM BUILDING.

- 1 laundry building.
- 1 light and power station.
- 1 barn.
- 1 propagating building.

Mr. Bacheberle first conceived the idea of compiling a directory of the deaf in 1897. It

the directory no longer a matter of doubt in the mind of this enterprising young man, he felt justified in further extending its scope, with the result that he has produced a collection thoroughly unique and never before equaled.



DINING AND SOCIAL BUILDING.

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

HOSPITAL BUILDING.

A word of explanation is necessary in connection with the accompanying photograph of Indiana's group of old school buildings, soon to be vacated and most of them razed to give way to the encroachment of progress, and I find it convenient to revert to the directory:

These buildings form part of the old group of the Institution for the Deaf at Indianapolis. The grounds, except the strip on which the school house stands, have been sold to the city and will probably be made into a park, to be named, it is hoped, "Willard Park," as a memorial to the institution's founder, who was himself a deaf-mute. The rest of the tract is now owned by the Pennsylvania Railway Company, and the school building thereon will be used for office purposes and presumably with quarters for a railroad Y. M. C. A.

To the unthinking, the task of compiling a directory covering an expanse of territory as does this one, would seem an easy matter, while, on the contrary, it has taken Mr. Bacheberle and assistants fully two years of arduous and persevering work and a considerable financial outlay. Accuracy and reliability were guiding motives and that required more time and annoyance than anticipated, but the result attained,—the many kind words of commendation and the ready sale of the book bringing deserved returns to the publisher, atones for all.

Coincidentally with the announcement in *The Deaf American*, to the effect that Mr. Zeno-Tilden fell into a man-hole and lost part of his Mss., comes the associated press report that a California deaf man was arrested and convicted on charges of drunkenness and talking blasphemy. I am sure this is merely a coincidence, and entertain the hope that while the unfortunate fellow is doing time for "swearing in a rattling way with his fingers," his illustrious fellow-citizen has got over his "awful" loss and is again complacently chiseling away at his marble.

The Alumni Association (Central New York Institution) had its twentieth anniversary at the school in June and, for the first time in twenty years, enjoyed the privilege of a social gathering within the walls of its Alma Mater. This Association, formed in 1887, claims to be the first of its kind organized in connection with a school for the deaf in the United States.—*American Annals of the Deaf*, Jan. 1908.

If there is any credit in priority of organization of alumni associations, I rise to claim it for the Indiana State Association of the Deaf, which was formed in the summer of 1886, when its first triennial reunion was held at the Indianapolis school. Won't Principal Edward Perkins Clarke kindly take the next seat and vacate the front one for us? As usual, Indiana is resolved to keep in the van.

ALBERT BERG.

### Baptism and Confirmation of the Deaf

In the evening of Saturday, February 1st, in the chapel of Trinity Church, Pittsburgh, the Rev. Austin W. Mann gave an instruction on Confirmation; and administered Baptism to an infant child of deaf-mute parents.

On the morning of the day following, which was the Fourth Sunday after Epiphany, Bishop Whitehead administered Confirmation to seven members of St. Margaret's Mission of Trinity Parish. The Rev. Mr. Mann served as interpreter for the Bishop; and addressed for him the confirmands. The Rector, the Rev. Dr. Arundel, spoke to the congregation a word of commendation of the Mission, whose home has been in the Parish from the beginning, more than thirty years ago.

## St. Louis

THE appointment of Mr. Robert H. King, of Lexington, Ky., as one of the trustees of the school for the deaf at Danville, his Alma Mater, will be pleasing news to the deaf and their friends everywhere. Mr. King is in every way well qualified for the duties of the position to which he has been appointed by the Governor. The school is to be congratulated upon having such an able and distinguished graduate upon its board of trustees and the deaf of Kentucky are to be congratulated upon having one of their number thus highly honored.

\*\*\*

Kentucky is the first state of which we have any knowledge to have a deaf man on the board of trustees of its school for the deaf and it is hoped that the precedent thus established will be quite generally followed elsewhere. A few years ago steps were taken towards securing the appointment of a deaf trustee on the board of the Illinois school, at Jacksonville, and it was proposed to suggest the name of Mr. Oscar Regensburg for the position. The plans were disarranged however by Mr. Regensburg's departure for the Pacific coast, where he embarked on the sea of matrimony and never came back to Illinois to reside.

\*\*\*

The trans-Mississippi field being chiefly agricultural is one of magnificent distances. So much so in fact is it that the journeys between stations become positively tiresome. Once in a great while somebody happens to be going our way whom we know and whose company is both congenial and interesting. It was my good fortune on a recent trip from Guthrie to have the company of Mr. Richard T. Thompson, a teacher in the state institution for the deaf at Olathe, Kansas. Mr. Thompson is a "rare gentleman

of the old school," but by no means an old gentleman. For thirty-six years he has been teaching at Olathe and his appointment antedates by twenty years that of any one now connected with the school. Kansas was for a long time the storm center of politics, and has been rather prolific in superintendents of its state institutions, but Mr. Thompson has served undisturbed under the last ten superintendents of the Olathe school—Jenkins, Bowles, Parker, DeMotte, Wyckoff, Turton, Walker, Carter, Stewart and Hammond. Mr. Thompson received his early training at the Fanwood, N. Y., institution, then in charge of the elder Peet. His home, however, was in north-western Missouri, where his father held an important Government position. Many are the reminiscences which he can tell of the "times that tried men's souls,"—of Indian raids, of Ossawatimbia Brown, of Quantrell, of border ruffians, of Mary Ellen Lease, of Carrie Nation, of Attorney General Hadley, of Missouri, a former Olathe boy and next-door neighbor, of ups and downs of free soil, democracy, republicanism, prohibition, populism and of the boundless resources and glorious future of the Great Sunflower State. It is remarkable how seemingly short a long journey may be made by interesting conversation.

\*\*\*

A glaring headline running across the top of the front page of a recent issue of the paper edited by the president of the N. A. D. has the following wording:—"One attraction at Pike's Peak in 1910 will be a ballet dance by deaf ladies!" Is that "an idea" or "an iridescent dream?" Possibly Free Lance or the Alumni editor of the *Buff and Blue* can give it a proper classification.

\*\*\*

Mr. Arthur Steidmann has given a number of interesting readings in St. Louis, but his latest, from Scott's "Marmion" and "Lord of the Isles" was also one of his best. Mr. A. J. Rodenberger will give a reading on the evening of March 13, (at 1012 Locust Street) and it is hoped that Mrs. Alice Terry, of Marionville, Mo., will favor us with another reading on the evening of April 10th.

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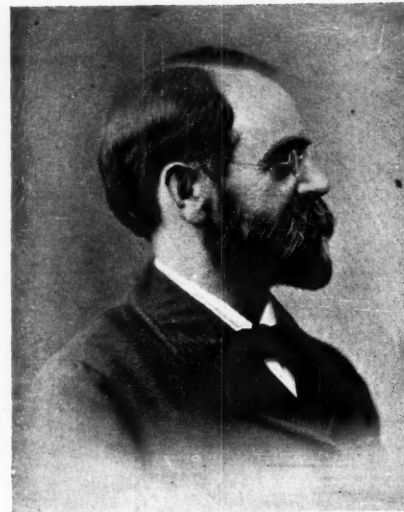
Tickets are out for the twenty-ninth anniversary Entertainment and Hop given under the auspices of the patrons and alumni of the Gallaudet School for the Deaf, at Compton Hall, Compton and Park avenues, Saturday evening, April 25, 1908.

\*\*\*

The recent annual masquerade of the Gallaudet Union was its most successful affair from every point of view. Pleased patrons are its best advertisement and they come in increased numbers every year.

\*\*\*

Messrs. W. Howe Phelps and Paul Erd left for Cuba the early part of February. The object of their visit was not disclosed, but it is surmised that it is their



RICHARD T. THOMPSON.

For thirty-six years a teacher in the State School for the Deaf at Olathe, Kansas.

intention to settle the vexed problem of annexation by purchasing the island outright.

\*\*\*

Mrs. Ella (Blevins) Bennett and Mr. Malcolm Redmond were baptized recently at St. Thomas' Mission.

\*\*\*

An organization of the local Roman Catholic deaf has been effected under the auspices of St. Bridget's—the Rev. Father Dalton rector. Those who have the present active direction of its affairs are Miss Mamie Dillion, Messrs. Gibbons, Gill, Kiran and Stippach.

\*\*\*

The adult deaf are in need of ministerial services; and as yet, there are too few deaf ministers to supply the need. But those who seek to enter the ministry should bear in mind that former times are not our times, and that the priestly garments will not serve to cover up entirely past or present or future acts that render any man unfit to be the spiritual guide of his fellowmen.—*Minnesota Companion*.

A more commonplace platitude than the above would be exceedingly difficult to find. Whether the learned editor of the *Minnesota Companion* discourses on the nebular hypothesis or on the most approved process for storing cabbage for winter use he is apt to round out his statement with a left-handed thrust at the clergy. Instead of giving out veiled insinuations qualified by "buts" and "ifs," the manly thing would be for him to "purge the temple" forthwith of the "unfit" if he knows of any.

\*\*\*

Mrs. Samuel Brant, of St. Paul, was a recent visitor at Gallaudet school which she and her husband helped to establish twenty-nine years ago, and of which a son, Mr. Fred Brant now a prominent resident of Minneapolis, was one of its early pupils.

\*\*\*

"The Poetic Art" is treated interestingly in the *Silent Hoosier* by Superintendent R. O. Johnson of the Indiana School for the Deaf. With a life position and a new school we do not wonder that Mr. Johnson feels like courting the muse.

\*\*\*

That Alfonso and Gaston act at Norfolk, which reduced the size of the executive committee of the N. A. D. to less than one-third what it otherwise would be, and left its make-up entirely in the hands of the president, was the most un-American and the most undemocratic of all the machine-made acts of that machine-made convention. Editor Blattner in the *Lone Star Weekly*



ROBERT H. KING



has shown how utterly untenable are the main reasons advanced in support of that act.

\*\*\*

The real import of the amendment reducing the size of the national executive committee, and leaving the membership thereof unnominated and unconfirmed by the convention, was simply to enable the president of the N. A. D., with the assistance of at least four acquiescent and pliable friends of his own choosing, to do things in the name of the 50,000 deaf of the nation. Both President Alfonso and Ex-President Gaston know from personal experience, which is now a matter of record, that it was not possible for them to control a truly representative national executive committee of the kind that always existed up to the Norfolk Convention—hence the Alfonso and Gaston act which practically eliminated—temporarily I hope—the representative feature of that committee.

\*\*\*

A "certain reverend gentleman" has no name.—*Palmetto Leaf.*

Wonder if an assortment of *nom de plumes* would be a cure for bashfulness.

\*\*\*

Last month's Chicago letter was exceptionally good. Mr. Gibson must be feeling fine these days over the increasing size and prosperity of the N. F. S. D.

J. H. CLOUD.

## Stray Straws

KENTUCKY has created a "precedent"—an illustrious and shining precedent in the history of the deaf by appointing a deaf man as a member of the board of trustees of the Kentucky School for the Deaf.



PUPILS SAYING THEIR PRAYERS AT BED-TIME.—IOWA SCHOOL.

tees of the Kentucky School for the Deaf. The happy man to bear this deserved honor and tribute to the ability of the deaf is Mr. Robert H. King, a graduate of the Kentucky School for the Deaf.

Now will the Kentucky deaf please stand up and tell how they did it so that all the deaf of the other States can go to work and ask for a representative on their respective school boards. Every State now has its own Alumni Association well established and each could easily bring forth their "man of the hour" and knock for official representation such as Kentucky was gracious enough to grant it's deaf.

◆◆

There has come this way a nice post card picture of the Gallaudet College boys and girls. They appear a fine looking lot of young people, with the sexes about equally

distributed. But scanning the bottom row in the picture there is evidence that the girls have slouched into masculine attitudes of the most unbecoming kind.

Perhaps the gymnasium directress of the co-eds neglects her duty of teaching the necessary grace of poise and the proper manner of standing or sitting. Most growing young girls never give any thought to such things and need to be guided into correct habits.

Anyway, there should be less gaucherie of manner among the co-eds of stately Gallaudet College.

◆◆

In one of the Western schools for the deaf there used to be a lovely little Art teacher with all of the real artist's ability and a gentle cultured personality.

The pupils who came under the influence of this little lady seemed to acquire her graceful manners and courteous ways of talking as much as the instruction given in drawing and painting.

During the school year, she would occasionally have the girls of her advanced classes send out regular little invitation cards for afternoon receptions or "at home." Then she and the girls would fix up the Studio and bring forward the best pictures and on the appointed afternoon be all dressed in white and ready to receive the guests in the most approved social way. The girls would serve dainty Russian tea and wafers and make the guests and themselves at ease by going here and there to inspect the pictures in water color and oil covering the studio walls.

These little studio receptions were much enjoyed and the girls incidentally learned how to write the invitations for social functions and to also understand that the invited guests should know enough to acknowledge their intention to come or not and also to leave their calling cards if they came.

As deaf children are away from home nine months of the year, they always remain rather ignorant of the polite ways of social life of the world at large, unless the school shows them the "hang of it."

There's nothing like force of example and this little Art teacher understood the way of it to perfection.

◆◆

Way back in childhood's days, "I remember, I remember" one delightful teacher—a hearing lady and daughter of the superintendent of the school where she taught.

She was both accomplished and pretty and her manners were the quintessence of refinement and gentle dignity. Somehow she always had a pleasant look and a sweet word for all her pupils and would even talk merrily with them sometimes. Her clothes were of plain material but made so pretty and she generally wore something fresh in the way of a flower, or a new bow of ribbon, or a different collar, every day.

Being a master-hand of the sign-language she could hold and enthrall the interest of her pupils during the last hour of school by telling stories. She once gave the "Pied Piper of Hamelin" so realistically in signs that the pupils could see the characters in the story moving and living as if on the stage of a theatre.

◆◆

The little youngsters of every deaf school always are the most interesting of all the pupils.

The dormant faculties of their minds just awakening to the refining influences of education sometimes get all tangled up in efforts to learn all at once. And it is really wonderful that they even learn as much as they do in the first three years of their school life. The English language is almost too intricate for most foreigners to learn perfectly, so it must be ever so much harder for the little deaf children who have never had any language at all.

The week preceding St. Valentine's Day is always a time of great interest for the little ones. The last half hour of school is then devoted to the making of valentines and the why and wherefore of the pretty "red hearts" whets their curiosity and they ask all sorts of funny questions.

One little boy of the second grade wanted to know if he must cut a hole in the skin of his left side and stick the valentine heart in there and sew it up to keep.

◆◆

Sometime ago we read an interesting experience of a certain manufacturer of felt in the State of New York.

He had been suffering like all other big business concerns from a definite waste of material caused by mistakes of workmen.

But this manufacturer had more sense than is generally allotted to most "bosses" and he was sure that the workmen did not cause the spoilage from mere carelessness. He understood that the human factor in any large system of shop or office work could not be neglected without the business suffering. So this wise "boss" took time and thought to look around for improving the conditions of the human factor in his manufacturing plant. He then decided that all mistakes and waste were caused by the workers becoming tired. Accordingly he gave the workers a half hour intermission of rest in the morning and in the afternoon.

Now his business had an eight hour schedule and this intermission of rest for the workers cut it down to seven hours.

However, the waste of material diminished enough to pay for the time allowed for rest and the output of work also increased so that this intelligent "boss" really got more than he had formerly been getting in eight full hours.

Now this seems a pretty good parallel for such schools for the deaf as try to cram knowledge into the pupils all day long, without proper intervals of recreation to give the young growing bodies a chance to throw off their animal activities in play. The teachers are also an important human factor and need opportunity to rest as much as the pupils need the time to play—play which is the rightful heritage of all childhood.

◆◆

"Most folks are funniest when they take themselves seriously."

Here's a modern way of making out the real everyday meaning of the Golden Rule just as the *Man of Galilee* meant it.

It is embodied in the one word COURTESY!

So many think they are courteous when they are only *polite*, too!

Courtesy is an unconscious but constant regard for the rights of others!

If one has no real courtesy it can't be counterfeited. Sham courtesy will always ring hollow just like counterfeit coin.

Courtesy is merely putting yourself in the other person's place and then treating him or her as you would like to be treated.

E. F. L.

There is no better antidote against entertaining too high an opinion of others, than having an excellent one of ourselves at the very same time.—*Waverley.*

# Silent Worker

Entered at the Post Office in Trenton as Second-class matter.]

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GEORGE S. PORTER, Publisher.

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ALL CONTRIBUTIONS must be accompanied with the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

THE SILENT WORKER is not responsible for opinions expressed by correspondents on educational or other subjects.

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REJECTED MANUSCRIPTS will not be returned unless stamp is enclosed.

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO  
THE SILENT WORKER, Trenton, N. J.

THE suggestions of a Business College for the deaf is one well worthy of consideration, for the weakest point in the great majority of them, today, probably, is their lack of knowledge of business.

THE search for the man who struck **Non** Billy Patterson and for the one who **Est** proposed legislation prohibiting marriages among the deaf, have been alike fruitless.

## **Christmas Aftermath**

WITH measles at the Baton Rouge school, scarlet fever in Colorado, diphtheria in Indiana, and a variety of other communicable diseases in other schools for the deaf, principals are again scratching their noddles and wondering whether the Christmas holiday pays.

## **The**

**Whirligig** O. J. WHILDIN fifteen years married? You don't mean it. Why, it was only yesterday that we knew him a blithesome lad in short pants, with never so much as a thought of love. Fifteen years! Do tell. Felicitations, Oliver:—But where have all those years gone?

## **Different Standpoints**

THE Governor of Kentucky and the powers that be in Washington place quite different estimates upon the abilities of the deaf. In old Kaintuck a deaf gentleman, a graduate of the school, is appointed a member of the Commission that controls it. In Washington, this same gentleman would be barred from the poorest little position within the gift of the government, and this in spite of the fact that the position may be one that requires absolutely no hearing, one perhaps where hearing would only be a distraction. The discrimination, in many cases, is a gross injustice.

## **Not New**

ONE might think from recent references to the subject that instruction in the language of shopping was something quite new to the work of educating the deaf. In point of fact it is probably as old as the work itself. There was a long series of such lessons in use at the Pennsylvania Institution thirty years ago, and the idea was then recognized as one that had been brought down from time immemorial.

## **Assurance Doubly Sure**

THE act now before our legislature providing that Boards of Education may dispense with the services of a teacher or reduce his salary, only upon written charges, after a public hearing at which he may be represented by counsel, and after full proof of the charges, will, if passed, render the position of teacher in our state, an almost absolutely assured one.

## **Good Advice**

At a recent meeting of the teachers of the Minnesota School, the following somewhat surprising question was found in the Question Box:—

What advice would you give a teacher who is in the habit of nagging her pupils and showing temper in the school-room?

It is hard to imagine such a teacher. The school-room would appear to be an almost impossible place for one such, and yet if the annals of all the school-rooms of all the ages were carefully scanned one might be found. To her, Miss Kerfer, who answers the question, says: "Stop Teaching." And, speaking for every educator in the land we think we can safely add:—so say we all of us.

## **Precept and Example**

AMONG the words of wisdom uttered by the Great Man whose natal day we observed on the 22nd, have been culled the following:

"Without virtue and without integrity, the finest and the most brilliant accomplishments can never gain the respect and conciliate the esteem of the truly valuable part of mankind.

"Labor to keep alive in your breast that little spark of celestial fire called conscience.

"Citizens, by birth or choice, of a common country, that country has a right to concentrate your affections. The name of 'American,' which belongs to you in your national capacity, must always exact the just pride of patriotism, more than any appellations derived from local discriminations.

"When you speak of God or His attributes, let it be seriously and in reverence. Honor and obey your natural parents, although they be poor.

"Be courteous to all, but intimate with few, and let those few be well tried before you give them your confidence.

"It is easy to make acquaintances, but difficult to shake off, however irksome and unprofitable they are found, after we have once committed ourselves to them.

"There is an opinion in free countries that parties are useful checks upon administration of the government, and serve to keep alive the spirit of liberty. This, within certain bounds, probably is true, and in governments of monarchical cast patriotism may look with indulgence, if not with favor, upon the spirit of the party. But in those of popular character—in governments purely elective—it is a spirit not to be encouraged."

The undercurrents of his life were right, these currents coming to the surface told of the life beneath. His messages and his addresses teem with beautiful precepts, and his daily example accorded with these precepts.

## **The Church For the Deaf**

AND now comes St. Jo. with its nucleus for a church which will be managed, controlled and conducted by the deaf. The advantages to the deaf of such a church are manifold. First and most important of all, they get a service, which they can understand, but to this is usually added a library and reading-room, a literary society, a course of lectures and a series of entertainments, to say nothing of the social pleasures which come from such an association. There should be a little protestant church, in every large community, devoted to interests of the protestant deaf, a Catholic church, where the Catholics may come and get the benefits of religious instruction in their beliefs, and, where the number of Hebrews will warrant it, a little Hebrew Synagogue, where those of this faith may assemble and get the many advantages that come to such a home of their very own.

## **Back to their Real Work**

ATHLETICS in College life, recognized as of vital importance and occupying a large place in the heart of the college boy, has grown during the past few years until its encroachment upon the time of the student has amounted to a positive abuse. Pride in the work of the runner, the hammer-thrower, or the foot-ball player, has led the authorities to overlook other defects and scores of men have been kept on the rolls as students, long after all interest in everything except their especial athletic work has ceased. There are evidences now, however, of a swing of the pendulum the other day. The best runner, at his distance in the country has just been dropped from the University of Pennsylvania for failure in his studies, and there has been summary treatment in similar cases all over the States. At Gallaudet College, the faculty has decided to bar from all athletic contests the student who gets a rating below 75, a course that would appear to be the best of all, as it nips in the bud the tendency to overdo athletics. The games and sports have their place, but when they are allowed to take up the whole time of the college man, the usefulness of the colleges as an educational institution, to him, is, of course, largely gone.



## School and City

Moonlight nights.

Lengthening days.

La Grippe has had its day with us.

The blue-bird and the floweret will soon be here.

Anthony Zachman makes a most excellent monitor.

Our St. Valentine's Day mail was the largest we have ever had.

We all hope to get a peep at Secretary Taft while he is in town.

Addison Rochietti is developing a great deal of skill as an artist.

The boys are looking with longing eyes towards the base-ball field.

William Henry never forgets the big flag when it is a national holiday.

Wm. Henry and his brother hope to own a little launch one of these days.

Miles Sweeney and Frank Messick are greatly interested in pedestrianism.

Jemima Smith says that it is lonely in the hospital. The lonelier there the better.

A number of the children have taken up sketching and several with marked success.

Mr. Sharp gave an address at Groveville, on Thursday, upon the work of our school.

Muriel Bloodgood took time by the forelock and had the grip before she returned to school.

A number more sectional book-cases for the chapel are now in process of construction.

Vallie Gunn and Maude Thompson both returned with pretty gold bracelets, Christmas gifts.

Both basket-ball teams are in the finest trim and it is rarely that either now drops a game.

The Pennington Seminary boys are the most gentlemanly lot of fellows that ever played in our court.

A big party of the pupils spent an hour with Mr. Morse in his splendid museum last Thursday.

We wish that Mr. Carnegie or Mr. Rockefeller knew how badly we are in need of a new building.

Mr. Lloyd's lectures on Napoleon and Julius Caesar were among the best of his winter's course.

Most anyone here can tell you just how many weeks it is to the end of the term, teachers included.

The carpenter boys are putting up a fine new show-case in Mrs. Porter's room. Isaac Lowe is bossing the job.

It is a matter of considerable regret with us that pretty much all the holidays, this spring, come on Saturday.

Maude Griffith has a brand new little nephew named Theodore, which she claims is the sweetest boy in Fieldsboro.

Despite the good times of the past winter, few of us are prepared to say that we like winter better than summer.

Otis Harrison, John Hetzel, and Louis Hartpense, Hilda Colberg and the little McKeon girls are our "tiny tots" now.

A championship banner, the work of Carmine Pace and Joseph Adlon, now adorns the walls of our basket-ball court.

New tops have been put on the workbenches in Mr. Johnson's room and the whole department is now hard to beat.

There is nothing among our school paraphernalia that is of more use to us than our big frame of maps in the chapel.

Parents report pretty hard times since the first of the year but contributions to the school fund have scarce fallen off a dollar.

Parents need not worry if they hear that their child is in the hospital. Nine out of ten go there on very trivial accounts.

Mary Hanlon visited Edna VanWagoner while at home. Edna received nineteen beautiful presents at the hands of Old Santa.

When asked for a brief journal on Thursday, Joseph Adlon turned in seven pages. It is no trouble at all for Joseph to write.

Arthur Blake is a regular book-worm. He can put his hand on almost any book you may mention in the boys' library in a moment.

We have had pretty much all our winter in February. The skating has, at times, been fine and the sledding the best of the season.

We expected Frank Happaugh to be sick by this time, he got such a nice big box last week, but Frank goes smilingly on his way.

Frieda Heuser had a birthday the other day. She did not say a word, but we found it out and showered her with congratulations.

Lilian Leaming and her Teddy Bear are like Mary and her little lamb, wherever you see the one you are pretty sure to see the other.

The splendid pound-cake presented by Snydam, the other day, was sent to the kindergarten where it made a fine feast for the babies.

A dog belonging to an acquaintance of Fanny Brown was killed by a trolley-car last week and Fanny felt as badly as if it had been a friend.

Marion Bausmann, a bright little Miss from Harrisonville, is our last arrival. She seems more than pleased with her new environment.

Recent letters from Jersey City convey to us the cheering news that Mildred Henemier has regained her wonted health and is now as well as ever.

The north-east winds that come whispering the news from old New Brunswick in our tree-tops tell us that Mr. Florance is the best Mayor ever.

Charles Quigley is "taking a trick" at the lathe in the wood-working department and is fast achieving that same success that he has attained in carving.

It was a good thing for us that the day following Washington's Birthday was a day of rest, for Saturday was a strenuous day and we all needed a day off.

Clarence Spencer has organized a camping club, to be known as the Huron Club, which purposes a week in the woods, next summer. It already has ten members.

Looking across our snow-covered lawns towards Bethany Church and the High School, brightened with their myraids of lights, the scene, at night, is a fairy vision.

When overtaken by an epidemic of "grippe" or caught short in any way, our boys and girls can be depended on to "turn in," with their whole hearts, to help us out.

Dawes Sutton, in a recent note, says: "My sister Della sent me a lovely box of fudge last Wednesday. She made it just for me." How nice of sister Della, to be sure!

Theodore Eggert's father is going out West as far as Cincinnati, Ohio, the first week of March. He will be the Superintendent of the Fireworks Factory in Reading, Ohio.

We are all very proud of our new Governor and are watching with a great deal of interest the turning of the tide that will probably bear him on to the Vice-Presidency.

One of the little boys gives as his reason for wanting to see Mr. Taft when he visits this city, that he has never in his life seen a President. Isn't he counting Mr. Taft's chickens?

Harry Dixon's reproduction of the incident of "The Lost Diamond," given the children among the current news last week, contained every fact and was excellently well written.

Maude Thompson says that there was at least one good American that Washington was not first in the heart of, and that was his wife, she having been a widow when he married her.

The re-union on the evening of the 22nd, was a most enjoyable one. A number of visitors were present and the girls' Hall was crowded with merry-makers almost until the "wee sma hours."

One of the boys, while in a store the other day, was asked what the emblem on his "perspirationer" meant. After some inquiry he ascertained that by a "perspirationer" his sweater was referred to.

Robert Logan visited the State Normal Schools on Saturday. He was shown through by the Misses Anna Hubbard and Mabel Chambers, who are students from his town, and had a most enjoyable call.

Miss Jennie German, Miss Johanna Brickwedel, Eddie Bradley, Benjamin Schorenstein, Harry Redman, Mrs. Hanlon, Mrs. Harrison, Mr. and Miss Smith and Mr. and Mrs. Hunt and baby were among our Washington's birthday guests.

Mr. Walker is a busy man these days, but managed to get away, last week, long enough to deliver an address before the Charities and Correction Conference, on Tuesday, spend a couple of hours with the State Auditor, Mr. Drake, at the Epileptic Village on Friday, and lecture before the Young People's Hebrew Society at Beth Israel Church in Philadelphia, on Sunday afternoon.

Roebing's great wire-mill, just to the west of us, was destroyed by fire on the 5th ultimo. A large party of the boys and girls were taken down to see the conflagration which lasted for three hours, and which entailed a loss of about \$200,000. Had the wind been from the westward, as it was the previous day, all this part of the city would have been flame swept, and our own buildings probably would have been among those reduced to ashes.

## With the Silent Workers

EDITED BY ALEXANDER L. PACH.

At last, it has come, and to Kentucky goes the honor. Mr. Robert H. King, one of the oldest graduates of the Kentucky School for the Deaf has been made a member of its Directorate. Fifty years from now an event of this nature will have become so ordinary that it will hardly be worth mention, but coming now, it marks a new era for the Deaf.

Says the Notes and Comments man in the *Tablet*:

Douglas Tilden has resigned from the National Association of the Deaf, because he could not secure the presidency at the Norfolk convention. We would remind him that it is only old workers who get office.

This is an odd break for the *Tablet* man, who was on the ground, to make, for Mr. Tilden was in no sense a candidate, and his reasons for resigning were clearly stated, and even those who differed with him as to the justice of his doing so certainly had to honor his right to, if he wanted to. There are mighty few Tildens, and the National Association needs them all. It is much more than likely that the Colorado meeting will find him in the saddle once more.

Odd as it may seem, it appears that there are those connected with the education of the deaf who want to see their proteges get so far, but no farther. The minute a deaf man reaches a high pinnacle, the illusion (to some people) is broken, and all the mystery and all the honors of a life devoted to the "silent peoples," seems to have become evanescent.

There are those who love to pose as examples of wasted careers in the noble cause of the education of the deaf. As a matter of fact, some of the poseurs might have been second-rate teachers in schools for the normal, or third-rate lawyers in country towns, never seeing as much of the essential where-withal, in five years, as a year's work in a school for the deaf would bring them.

No deaf man witholds honor and respect from the teachers of the deaf, and the heads of the schools, but most deaf people object, and strongly too, to have members of the profession pointed out as wrecks on the highway to knowledge, all because of their devotion to the deaf and dumb.

We are all out to make a living, and the better living we can make, the better we like it, and that craft, or trade, or profession that yields the best results, is the one we are going to follow. An engineer on a fast run certainly wastes energy and shortens his career, but his employers try to compensate him by working only half as many days as his brother on a way freight. A great lawyer like the present Secretary of State makes pecuniary sacrifice when he accepts the portfolio of the honor of the great office he holds at \$10,000 a year, at a loss of private law practice that would yield him ten times that amount, or again, Mr. Cortelyou has repeatedly rejected tenders that meant financial returns of many times the salary of his office, but undoubtedly he feels that the honor of serving his country is ample return for the great sacrifice he makes from the more material point of view.

There are officers of the United States Army, like Col. Goethals, of the engineer

corps, now in charge of the Panama Canal work, who, if they resigned from the army, would be overwhelmed with offers at as high a salary as \$75,000 a year, to do the same kind of work as they perform for the army at three or four thousand. In that respect they retain their commissions at immense sacrifices. After eight years' service in the Army, the government exacts no further return for their West Point training, yet how rarely do members of the corp better themselves by resigning?

Where, in the education of the deaf, are there any who are sacrificed through any fault omission or commission of the deaf, or their education?

A hearing man teaching the deaf at \$1,500 a year would most likely not be doing any better as a teacher of the hearing, and certainly would not have to work any harder. Compared with people in other lines, the teacher has it much easier than most of the other workers. Far be it from my purpose to imply that the teacher has it too easy, for he (and she) deserve all the rest they can get. Six hours a day, for five days a week, and nine months is the teacher's average. All the rest of us are glad to get a week's, or at most two weeks' respite from a six days' of the week period of labor, with the days seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve hours long.

Take a look at a group of our Superintendents and Principals.

You never saw a more prosperous and happy looking body of men. If they have weighty cares, they leave them at home when they go to convention, and I believe, most of them are relatively free from cares that burn in deep, for they have their departments so arranged that there is a man at the head of each to help keep everything moving right. Some of them perhaps have been out of the actual school room work so long that they could not run the class-room work, but it is not necessary, for their work is largely executive. It is not expected of the Captain of a ship that he should go into the engine room and run the machinery. Most of our Superintendents could go from their own schools to other institutions, and in a short time run things as well as they could at home. That is they are trained executives, and study of the reports from the different departments would give them insight enough to handle the whole.

I don't believe there is a single one of them who, if he were consulted, would allow his name, and his work to be held up as having been a sacrifice to the cause of the education of the deaf.

Where this has been done in the past, it has generally been the work of some sentimental penny-a-liner; some seeker of the elusive "Institutional Job," or some rank outsider who, after a visit to a school for the deaf, gets an attack of softening of the heart and, this easy and naturally leads to softening of the head, then, there you are.

Here's to the Superintendents, and the teachers who loyally support them, may they always get a little more than is coming to them.

### New York

On Saturday evening, Jan. 18th, the Union League gave its annual entertainment and reception, and of course were honored with a capacity house. The Union League's strong cards is its family backing. Parents, uncles, aunts, sisters and cousins by dozens make the event their annual reunion, so there is more fraternity in the social feature than is generally met with. The evening's entertainment opened with this program:

1. Overture—Orchestra.....Prof. Hofinger
2. Eddie Clarke—Juggling Comedian
3. De Veau Sisters—Singers and Dancers
4. Kimball and Lewis—Novelty Comedy Pantomimic Act.
5. Two Juggling Barretts—Novelty Jugglers and Hat Throwers.
6. The Cameragraph.

All the talent being professional, and of an excellent quality, too, then came:

"CABMAN NO. 93"

OR

FOUND IN A FOUR-WHEELER

CAST OF CHARACTERS.

Mr. Udolpho Holloway, a retired stock broker and a lover of sensational romances.....Mr. H. C. Dickerson  
Clara, Holloway's wife.....Mrs. J. H. McCloskey  
Milly Meddlesome, their maid.....Miss H. Frey  
Joe Capsize, alias "No. 93," driver of a four-wheeler.....Mr. Wm. H. Farnham

All the members of the cast acquitted themselves well, Mrs. McCloskey and Miss Frey taking the honors. Dancing followed, of course, and the affair must have been as profitable to the Deaf-Mutes' Union League, as it was successful as a whole.

The annual election of the League of Elect Surds resulted as follows:

Grand Ruler, Alexander L. Pach; Deputy Grand Ruler, Charles J. LeClerc; Grand Secretary, William G. Jones; Grand Treasurer, E. Souweine; Grand Tyler, M. Heyman; Councillors, Past Grand Rulers E. A. Hodgson, T. F. Fox and Murray Campbell.

On the evening of January 25th, the officers were duly installed, the Lodge's impressive ritual being used, of course, and when the new officers had been formally inducted, with jewels and regalia, the oaths of office administered, the entire lodge adjourned to Heumann's Harlem Casino, and the following Installation Dinner was served to them:

### MENU

Blue Point Oysters on Half Shell  
Consomme Royal a la Printaniere  
Queen Olives, Celery, Gherkins,  
Salted Almonds, etc.  
Fried Filet de Sole  
Sauce Tartare  
Sweetbreads au gratin  
(baked in shell)  
Tenderloin of Beef, Sauce Bordelaise  
French Peas, Parisian Potatoes  
Roast Phila. Capon  
Lettuce Mayonnaise, Compot  
Strawberry Parfait  
Assorted Cakes, Mottos, Fruit  
Cafe Noir

The Grand Ruler officiated as Magister Epilarum, and many happy responses were made to the toasts of the evening.

### Personal

Miss L. Matthews, formerly of England, is now living with her brother in Mobile, Ala.

Messrs. George Wainwright, Isaac R. Bowker and Frank Nutt, of Trenton, N. J., have been handsomely remembered in wills by deceased relatives.

On the morning of the Third Sunday in Advent, following the practice of the Church for ages, the Right Reverend the Bishop of Ohio administered the Apostolic Rite of Confirmation at Grace Church, Cleveland. In the class of the Rev. Mr. Bubb, the Rector, were two deaf-mute women, who had been prepared for the reception of the rite by the Rev. Austin W. Mann. The Bishop's address, interpreted manually, was based on the words of Christ, "Follow me."



## Chicago

CHESTER C. CODMAN gave a reading of "Around the World in Eighty Days" at the chapel of the state school in Jacksonville, February 8. The proceeds were turned over to the Illinois Home Fund.

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The Pas-a-Pas club has issued a neat folder outlining its social program for 1908. Among the events scheduled are a "Leap Year Party" for June 20; annual picnic in July; Home Fund picnic on Labor Day; annual ball in November and Gallaudet celebration in December.

\*\*\*

The *Chicago Herald* of February 9 contained a picture of the graduating class of the local Catholic school for the deaf and states that the site for a new school (of which I gave mention in my last letter) has been secured. At this time the school admits girls only, but with the new accommodations expects to open its classes to boys.

\*\*\*

The various Illinois state institutions for the insane, feeble-minded and blind have recently been undergoing investigation from a committee of the state legislature and in the accounts of the muck raked up reference was made to that for the deaf not yet being considered among the "suspects." This is good news indeed, but the various titles given the school in the daily papers were enough to make the shade of Webster weep. "Deaf and Dumb Asylum," "Asylum for the Deaf," "Refuge for the Dumb," "Industrial School for the Dumb and Deaf" and others (which escape my memory just now) just as rank were given the Jacksonville institution by the correspondents. The *Daily News* was about the only paper that had it right. It looks as if that campaign of education for the abolishing of that obnoxious "asylum" needs revival methods.

\*\*\*

I have commented before on the fine specimen of the *genus* press-agent which the Pike's Peak boosters for the 1910 N. A. D. convention possess. Glancing at the first page of the *Deaf American* will bear me out. Two of the recent head-liner attractions promised there are (if they will come off as scheduled) worth the "price of admission." "A ballet dance by deaf ladies." (Whew!) "A painful wringing of Pure Oralism." (Rah!) And from appearances there will be about the warmest feast of reason and flow of soul all through the proceedings that has yet been put up.

Chicago ought to get busy and start that "Pike's Peak Savings Club" right now.

\*\*\*

The Rev. George Flick has made his first appearance here, and from what I gather he received a most cordial welcome. He started his services February 2 and on the evening of the 8th was tendered a reception, and together with the Rev. Mr. Mann held services the following day. Mr. Flick is looking for a flat, so we presume he has come to stay.

\*\*\*

Chicago Division, N. F. S. D., gave its annual ball February 1 and, notwithstanding the zero weather, the Frats chalked down another success on the financial social side of the ledger. Some 200 were present and twenty prizes given to the maskers.

\*\*\*

The base-ball season is already being looked forward to by the local deaf with the hope of having a nine of their own on the field. The Pas-a-Pas boys recently gave a ball for the purpose of raising money for the purchase of uniforms, etc.

\*\*\*

We wonder where "E. F. L." of the "Stray Straws" column, hails from that the statement that a Missouri man "runs a circus of fleas all trained by himself" should be set down to the credit of a disciple of Ananias. We have seen lots of them on the midways, pikes and warpaths of various amusement resorts, and "E. F. L." has already noted one "circus" of the kind which hailed from California.

\*\*\*

"Things Masonic" seem to be warming up. Messrs. Wyand, Barrow, *et al*, whose admission to the Knights of Pythias started the discussion, must wonder where they are at when they observe the trend of the talk these days.

\*\*\*

The statement of Supt. Thomas P. Clarke of the Washington State School that: "We teach trades, and it is my proud boast that I have never signed a diploma for a graduate who was not able to earn his living at some handiwork learned while at school. I should like the ability to earn \$2.50 per day a condition necessary to graduation," is one which is worthy a place in the new year resolutions of every superintendent of a school for the deaf.

F. P. GIBSON.

### Typical Children of Deaf Parents

The little Misses May and Maud Augustus, the subjects of the sketch whose portraits are given herewith, are the twin daughters of Mr. and Mrs.



TWINS OF MR. AND MRS. HARRY G. AUGUSTUS,  
DAYTON, OHIO.

Harry G. Augustus, of Dayton, Ohio. They will be four years old this coming June and, notwithstanding this handicap of youth, have already made themselves indispensable to their parents and extremely popular young ladies in Dayton.

Mr. Augustus is president of Dayton Division, N. F. S. D., and the twins are the mascots of the division.

Mr. and Mrs. Augustus have two other children, a boy and a girl, older than the twins, and the list of future eligible candidates for the presidency and possible "countesses" is thus well kept up in this family.

### The Man With the Ho-Ho

TO THE EDITOR:—In a recent issue of the *WORKER* your "Stray Straws" correspondent presents a photographic parody on Millet's "Man with the Hoe." A careful and prolonged scrutiny of this picture convinces the writer hereof that he can "place" the original of that caricature. Lest there be any of your readers who accept that vacant



THE MAN WITH THE HO-HO

visage as in the least characteristic of the original, the writer begs to offer herewith a sort of antidote in the shape of another photograph of the same man in an attitude far more popular with him and more expressive of his mental attitude toward the world at large.

JUSTICE.

P. S.—For goodness's sake, please say that the picture is some out of focus. His physical proportions really are not like that—honest!

### Reception To The Rev. and Mrs. Flick. Bishop Anderson's Letter

At the reception given the Rev. and Mrs. Flick by the members of All Angels' Mission and others at Grace Parish House, Chicago, on Saturday evening, February 8th, the following letter from Bishop Anderson was read by the Rev. Austin W. Mann:—

The Diocese of Chicago.

CHICAGO, February 6, 1908.

To the Congregation of All Angels' Mission, Chicago.

DEAR BRETHREN:—I regret that a previous engagement at the University of Michigan makes it impossible for me to attend the reception next Saturday evening.

I wish I could be there to join you in saying an affectionate "Good-Bye" to your long-time Pastor and friend, and the founder of the Mission,—the Rev. Mr. Mann, and in giving the Rev. Mr. Flick a cordial welcome.

You will be glad to know that Mr. Mann's Missionary field has been divided. He has had so much ground to cover, that he could not be with us as often as he would have liked. He has had many other Missions to serve besides those of our Diocese.

The Rev. Mr. Mann will now take the Eastern part of the District, and the Rev. Mr. Flick will live in Chicago and take the Western part. Mr. Flick will still have a very large field and I hope you will all cordially co-operate with him in every way that you can, and give him all the encouragement that a loyal and devoted people can.

We do not speed the parting guest, for we are all very sorry to lose the Rev. Mr. Mann; but we all join in a loving welcome to the Rev. Mr. Flick; and to Mrs. Flick.

Faithfully your Bishop,

C. P. ANDERSON.

### With Astonishment

Mendicant—"Th-thanks fer the d-dime, sir!"

Tightpenny—"Wh-what! Then you're not deaf and dumb?"

Mendicant—"N-no! Paralyzed!"—*Chicago Daily News*.

Courtesy is a gallant gay, a courtier by name and by profession, and therefore most fit for a lady's bower; but sincerity is the true knight, and therefore much more welcome.—*Rob Roy*.



# National Fraternal Society of the Deaf

(CHARTERED BY THE STATE OF ILLINOIS)

## "The FRAT" DEPARTMENT

Edited by FRANCIS P. GIBSON, Room 3, 79 S. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.  
[To whom all communications should be addressed.]



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MILWAUKEE DIVISION, MILWAUKEE, WIS.	
Secretary.....Samuel Sutter, 1807 Meinicke Ave.	
COLUMBUS DIVISION, COLUMBUS, OHIO.	
Secretary.....C. M. Rice, 527 S. 18th St.	
MICHIGAN CITY DIVISION, MICHIGAN CITY, IND.	
Secretary.....Benjamin Berg, 238 S. Hendricks St.	

### Editorial

What's in a name? Secretary Midget, of Nashville, is the "midget" Division officer in point of age, he being just past twenty.

Your son joined a fraternity, didn't he? No, it was tripping at the top of five flights of stairs that laid him up that way.—Puck.

Our members should remember that all communications for this department, changes of address, etc., must be sent to the Chicago office.

Columbus Division is certainly doing well for a youngster. Its efforts to raise a local fund bid fair to put some of the older ones in the shade.

Payments of membership fees must not be made



O. H. C. ANGELROTH.  
State Organizer for Wisconsin.

to any one but the Secretaries of Divisions and the various Organizers. The directory of Grand and Division Officers gives the names of these officials.

Let not him who is houseless pull down the house of another, but let him labor diligently and build one for himself, thus by example assuring that his own shall be safe from violence when built.—Abraham Lincoln.

We wish we could promise for our 1909 convention at Louisville the many attractions being promised for that of the N. A. D. at Colorado Springs in 1910. Louisville Division is saying nothing and sawing wood as to its plans, but we believe it will deliver the goods all right.

Little Rock Division is advertising the Society with a half tone cut of the Division and facts about the organization printed on the backs of cards of the members. Several of the Divisions have lately shown their originality in the advertising line by issuing various little "boosters."

It has been our experience to sometimes meet a man who is willing to join the Society but who pleads that he is "well fixed" and does not need to provide for insurance; or has some and does not need any more. To these we can but say there is never any danger of having too much of a good thing (and life insurance is that, without question) and, besides, their joining helps not

only themselves, but every other member as well. Joining the Society is simply adding one's aid and influence to a movement which benefits the organization as a whole—an act of mutual help; you help others and they help you. Even if you do not need their help, they need yours, and will appreciate it.

Jacksonville, Ill., has a branch lodge of the Mutual Protective League in which several of the deaf residents, of that city, hold membership, three of them being officers. This organization, with the Sons and Daughters of Justice, of Kansas and the Order of Americans, of California, are the only orders of their kind which are giving the deaf official recognition—that is, in which they hold office—and we put up to the deaf everywhere the query: Is it not better to affiliate with an organization run by and for the deaf themselves wherein everything is for their exclusive benefit and, as Editor Walker puts it, *weld the deaf of our land into a homogeneous and mutually helpful body?* The N. F. S. D. is just such an organization and it does not take an expert mathematician to figure out how much better it can be made if the "fellows on the fence" come in and put their shoulders to the wheel.

### Division Notes and Personals

Springfield Division had a social and raffle at its hall on December 13 and cleared over \$117. This brings its local fund up to near \$150—a pretty good showing for No. 13, isn't it?

During the recent illness of Organizer Lantz, of Olathe, his position as supervisor at the Kansas school was filled by Luther Taylor. Mr. Lantz has returned from a rest-up stay in the country and is back at his duties.

George B. Hanson, of Bay City, has gone to California to reside in Oakland. He stopped off at Chicago and visited headquarters.

Joseph Fisher, of Cincinnati, has recovered from his long illness and is back at his work for the first time since October. He received the full sick benefit of ten-weeks, and is qualified to tell what the Society has done for him.

Cincinnati Division holds its anniversary celebration on February 22, its birthday being of an auspicious date it is seen. Mr. Button has the arrangements in charge.

President Samuel Taylor, of Cincinnati Division, is the youngest of our division presidents 'tis said. The Frats of No. 10 are anxiously awaiting the opening of the baseball season so they can see their own Taylor on the slab once more, as he has quite a local reputation in that line.

The recent slump in the business world threw several Dayton Frats out of employment and most of them had to leave for new fields. E. I. Holy-cross is working in Springfield; C. W. Huff in Columbus; Messrs. Augustus and Norrish on the stock farm of Mr. Hines in Jeffersonville; F. M. Schwartz on a fruit farm near St. Joseph, Mich.

The Dayton reporter says Jackson Bates, of that Division, is after that prize offered by Secretary Long, his recent efforts in the line being the two Piqua applications.

Dayton Division has lost its old quarters and is now in temporary ones with a committee on the hunt for a permanent location. The Division will celebrate its third anniversary on March 28





EVANSVILLE DIVISION NO. 11, N. F. S. D.

First Row—Left to right Horace Montgomery, Nathan Greenberg, Jacob Greenberg, Charles Rickert, Rudolph Brinkman.

Second Row—James Downey, Adolph Brizius, DeWitt Stephens.

Third Row—Ernest Schneider, Michael Greenberg.

and a standing invitation is extended to everybody.

J. Orrie Harris has moved back to Los Angeles from San Pedro, Cal. He reports the Los Angeles Frats as all doing well. M. M. Miller the latest arrival having a good position in a publishing house.

Mrs. David Sampson, of Louisville, died January 29. The funeral occurred on the 30th. Mr. Sampson has the sympathies of his brother Frats and his Division was largely represented at the services.

J. W. Hensley, of Carthage, Mo., is in Washington, D. C., on business.

William Sheehan and Miss Sarah McCutcheon, of Chicago, were married January 25.

Messrs. Green, Clagget, Turnbow and Midget, of Nashville Division spent Christmas with their respective parents at their country homes, all being employed in Nashville.

Jesse Warren, of Nashville, had a surprise party sprung on him January 9, the Nashville Frats ably assisting Mrs. Warren to make it the "real thing."

Columbus Division cleared over \$125 at its raffle January 17. The Frats winning prizes were Frank Reitman, of Springfield, (umbrella); P. L. Stevenson, of Findlay, (\$5 gold piece); Peter N. Hellers, of Detroit, (rocker); Jacob Vogelhund, of Columbus, (gold watch). Mrs. Augustus, of Dayton, captured the rug and Miss Lena Miller, of Detroit, the box of cigars.

Alfred Pudvan, of Bay City, has moved to Cleveland, Ohio, and Alfred Cole has been elected vice-president of Bay City Division to succeed him.

J. Ernest Pershing, of Dayton, recently captured one of the prizes offered by the *Dayton News* for the best essay on the play of "Julius Caesar."

Edward O. Herr and Miss Ida Anderson, of Louisville, were married January 19.

Evansville Division's watch party on New Year's eve, was a successful affair, among the visiting Frats present being Messrs. Morris and Taylor, of Terre Haute, Dutell and Tiffie, of Brazil.

James Downey, of Evansville, starts out in the profession of photography this Spring, he having been giving much time to its study of late.

Evansville Division loses seven members (non-resident) in the organizing of Michigan City Division—but it is pleasant loss, to be sure.

Nashua Division held its installation of officers at its January meeting. After the proceedings W. E. White gave a reading and the evening wound up with a bountiful repast served by the ladies of the Division.

The Nashua reporter says whist parties are all the

rage among the Frats and there is quite a rivalry for the prizes at each.

Messrs. Daniel and John Shea reside quite a ways from Nashua (in West Derry) but they are always at their Division's meeting.

Little Rock Division will entertain during February with a "fishing party."

Cincinnati Division has had its picture taken and in the near future it will be engraved for this department.

Organizer Lawrason, of Michigan, was in Kalamazoo, Mich., in the interest of the Society, January 18, and addressed a meeting of the deaf of that city. Messrs. Colby, Corey, Wheeler and Fairchild assisted him in his endeavor to interest his audience.

Harvey L. Roby, who is running a moving-picture show in the Ohio towns, recently suffered a loss of \$200 by a fire, but has replaced the damaged apparatus and resumed business.

William Slonkowski, of Piqua, Ohio, had three different accidents happen to him within the period of four months and drew benefits for each. His Division mates do not have to ask him what he thinks of his Society.

Chicago Division's annual masquerade ball, February 1, was a big success. Among those capturing prizes were Messrs. Wolff, of St. Louis, and Drinkwine, of Racine.

Chicago Division has had its local or Division rules printed and they make a nice little addition to the members' regular constitution and by-law books. The Division Secretary will be pleased to send a copy to any other Division member if stamp is sent for same.

We note by the *Buff and Blue* that J. H. Mueller has gracefully settled down at Gallaudet. He has a contribution from his collection of "pipes" in the February issue of that paper and is mentioned as having been elected "Choc Agent" of the Athletic Association and a member of the committee of arrangements of the Dramatic Club, in addition to his 23 degree duties.

E. W. Hall, Brazil, Ind., Henry Dornbush, La Salle, Ill., Sherman Retz and Henry Riordan, Ottawa, Ill., Robert McKinstry, DePue, Ill., and Oscar Angelroth, Milwaukee, Wis., attended Chicago Division's February meeting.

The Frats of Terre Haute, Ind., and vicinity will observe Washington's birthday with a party at the home of Richard Taylor, of that city. Milwaukee Division will celebrate the day also.

Ivan Heymanson, of Chicago, remembers seeing the late king of Portugal, when he visited the

Hamburg school for the deaf several years ago, at the time Mr. Heymanson was a pupil at that school.

Horace W. Buell, of Chicago, will be married to Miss Pearl Fauquier, of Denver, at the home of the bride February 22. They will reside in Chicago where Mr. Buell is a book-keeper with the big Siegel-Cooper Company.

Mr. and Mrs. George Gaddis, of Chicago, are entertaining a little girl who arrived January 12.

Horace Montgomery and George Beyer, of Evansville, are farming with the old folks during the present dull season.

Chester D. Erwin, of Louisville Division, is foreman of the *Citizen* office at Berea, Ky.

Mr. and Mrs. Steinwand, of Toledo, have a son and heir who arrived December 5.

William Brodwolf, of New Buffalo, Mich., reports hunting is fine on his farm these winter days, having bagged a total of 44 bunnies since November.

Bay City Division has been obliged to elect three new officers, Lawrence Lynch succeeding Henry Reams as president; Alfred Cole succeeding Alfred Pudvan as vice-president and Charles T. Miller succeeding George Hanson as secretary. Messrs. Reams, Pudvan and Hanson being employed away from home this spring and summer necessitated the changes.

A. F. Sanford, of Canobie Lake, N. H., has taken possession of a 20-acre farm near that town.

The following Frats and their families are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Hines at his country place near Jeffersonville, Ohio: H. G. Augustus, George Surber, William Norrish.

### Treasurer's Report

From January 1 to 31, 1908.

#### BALANCES.

From Last Statement.....\$3,066.50

#### RECEIPTS.

A. M. Martin, Fin. Sec'y.....\$ 434.85  
Interest, Northern Trust Co..... 3.49  
" Royal Trust Co..... 1.26  
" Hibernian Bank..... 13.81  
" Illinois Trust Bank..... 15.40

Total Balances and Receipts.....\$3,535.31

#### DISBURSEMENTS.

Office Expenses.....\$ 8.30  
Trustees' Expenses..... .75  
Rent..... 13.00  
Silent Worker..... 26.20  
Printing..... 3.00  
Gas..... 1.70  
Cor. Sec'y's Expenses..... 2.00  
Frat Dept. Postage..... 1.00  
Clerical Services..... 32.50  
Notarial Fees..... 1.25  
Insurance Dept. Fees..... 15.00  
Expressage..... .10  
Treasurer's Expenses..... .50  
Organizers' Expenses—  
F. A. Lawrason..... 2.00  
O. H. C. Angelroth..... 2.00  
Thomas McGinness..... 2.00  
Adolph Brizius..... 12.00  
F. W. Sibitzky..... 6.00  
Sick and Accident Benefits—  
Joseph Fisher, (Cincinnati)..... 5.00  
A. H. Robbins, (Chicago)..... 5.00  
Ben Dahm, (Detroit)..... 10.00  
A. A. Anderson, (Little Rock)..... 10.00

Total Disbursements.....\$159.30

#### RECAPITULATION.

Total Balances and Receipts.....\$3,535.31  
Total Disbursements..... 159.30

Total Balances January 31, 1908.....\$3,376.01

(Continued on next page)





## With Our Exchanges

CONDUCTED BY R. B. LLOYD.

Bills have been introduced in the Ohio Legislature for the enumeration of the deaf, dumb and blind children of the state, and for the appointment of a commission to establish a state institution for such children. It is not thought by those familiar with the work that the number will warrant such an institution.—*Western Pennsylvanian*.

Ex-Gov. Lee of South Dakota does not allow Christmas to pass without a gift of money to the Superintendent of the school for the Deaf to be spent "in a way that he might think best for the children's pleasure." We are quite sure those whom he has thus made happy rise up and call him blessed. May his tribe increase.—*School Helper*.

As several of the pupils have kodaks, Mr. McDermid has decided to form a Camera Club with Mr. Hesley in charge. The members will meet at a time to be arranged later on and will be given lessons in developing and printing. An effort will be made to encourage competition among the members.—*The Silent Echo*.

The Lone Star State is a big state. In the constellation of states its magnitude is so great as to so far outshine its sisters that it appears almost true to its name—a lone star. Texas is not great in area only. Her greatness is numbered in many other ways. At the present rate of increase of pupils at her school for the deaf in five years she will have the largest school for the deaf in the world.—*Florida School Herald*.

During Supt. Bang's absence in Michigan one of the pupils, Harry Le Baugh ran away from school. He was evidently homesick. He packed a small telescope with his clothes and set out in the cold for his home about 35 miles from here. Soon after his departure, the alarm was given and two of the officers went out in search of him but without success. The next day they went out again and drove twenty miles towards Cando. Meanwhile Trustee Falahay, of the school, was communicated with and he drove out in search of the boy and located him asleep in a straw stack. He was taken home where he is at present.—*North Dakota Banner*.

Two deaf people in Springfield, Mass., got into court a few days ago and the daily papers say that communication with them was carried on by writing and partly by the sign-language. The post of interpreter of signs was, according to the *Springfield Republican* filled by a teacher from the Northampton School. It will cause a smile among the members of the profession to read this for if there is a school in the United States that more than any other prides itself upon its freedom from the contamination of signs it is the Clarke School. Probably the teacher could use the manual alphabet and did the interpreting by means of it.—*Kentucky Standard*.

Senator Curtis is trying to get an order from the civil service commission revoking a rule under which deaf-mutes are barred from civil service examination. The senator's attention was called by a deaf-mute of Olathe, Kan., who desired to take an examination. Mr. Curtis has submitted a statement to the commission regarding the matter. He said to-day that if the commission refused to revoke the rule he would ask President Roosevelt to revoke it by executive order. Senator Curtis asserts that there are many positions in the government service which can be filled by deaf-mutes and that such persons should be given government employment.—*Kansas City Times*.

Last November 26th a case of small-pox developed among the boys. The case was promptly isolated in the printing office (which explains the non-appearance of the school paper.) It was thought that the thorough fumigation of the main building would put an end to the spread of the disease. But this was not sufficient because the pupils had all been exposed. New cases began to develop until we had seventeen in all. The disease was mild and all came through it without the disfigurement which the disease generally leaves. The pupils were kept at the school for about ten weeks. All is well at the school now with the exception of a case of rheumatism and things are quite normal.—*North Dakota Banner*.

Born March 5, 1866, Mrs. Catherine Corsnitz, of Powlsville, Valley, is not only the oldest woman in Dauphin county, but one of the oldest in Pennsylvania. What is more remarkable than her age, however, is the fact that she never had been ill, never taken a ride upon a train and never had her picture taken until recently. Mrs. Corsnitz lives in the home of Uriah Rutter where she spends a great deal of her time spinning. She attributes her long life to her practice of always keeping busy and never worrying about the things she did not have or know. She says: "Some folks would think I did not know much. I know enough to be contented—and I think that is a whole lot."

Note—This old woman is not a deaf-mute.

According to the latest directory of instructors of the deaf, there are 16 Johnsons, 12 Walkers, and only 7 Smiths in the profession, and we suggest that some of the Johnsons or Walkers sit down. But we scorn to make use of the *argumentum ad hominem*. We acknowledge the Smiths. We suppose it is up to us as Chairman of the Committee appointed by the Norfolk Convention to labor with Dr. Bell and his Committee on Eugenics, with a view to the exemption of the deaf from the list of classes which it is proposed to bar from matrimony, to suggest to Dr. Bell and his colleagues that the deaf be left out and the Smiths substituted, as the danger of a Smith variety of the human race seems to be more eminent and menacing than that of a deaf variety.—*Minu. Companion*.

A new class has been formed under our nurse, Miss Bates, for instruction in "Home Nursing;" we need not say what a helpful training this will be for those who take it up. At present there are fifteen in the class, and they meet at certain times in the hospital for training. Instructions will be given in bed-making, bathing patients in bed, airing rooms, poulticing, bandaging, taking of temperature, etc. Invalid diets will be taken up in the Domestic Science class.—*Canadian Mute*.

In view of the many things that have been said in the deaf press during the past few months in criticism of Dr. A. G. Bell and his connection with the Committee on Eugenics, we take this occasion to state that Dr. Bell is not, as erroneously supposed, the Chairman of the Committee, although a member. The Chairman is David Starr Jordan of Leland Stanford University. Moreover, in the matter of legislative restriction of the intermarriage of the deaf, we have Dr. Bell's own assurance that he does not favor it: "I may say that I have always deprecated legislative interference with marriages of the deaf." We think that it would be well for all papers which have misrepresented Dr. Bell's attitude in this matter, to correct their mistake as the *Companion* takes this occasion of doing.—*The Companion*.

In regard to the employment of deaf girls as printers, it is well for us to bear in mind that we are not "the only pebbles on the beach." A number of years ago the great printing and publishing house of Firmin-Didot, of Paris, took into its employ, experimentally, a few deaf girls trained in the Institution at Paris. Their work was so satisfactory that the firm arranged to take additional girls recommended by the Sisters in charge of the Institute. At latest advices this concern is employing a large number of these girls, whose work is considered as in every way equal to the best.

Messrs. Firmin-Didot have put up a comfortable house for these employees, provided with everything that could reasonably be asked for their entertainment, and their physical, intellectual and religious culture.

This seems to be one of those things that "they manage better in France"—*The Messenger*.

Two or three weeks ago one of our pupils received a box of clothing and other articles from home where there had recently been a contagious disease. It seemed almost incredible that any one should be so careless or indifferent as thus risk transmitting such a disease to two hundred and fifty pupils at our Institution; for even though the quarantine had been raised a few days before, there was still a real and by no means a small risk of contagion. Of course there was only one thing we could do under the circumstances—the clothing was thoroughly disinfected and everything else went at once into the furnace. We wish to impress upon the parents and friends of the pupils that they cannot be too careful regarding such matters, for we have reason to suspect that more than once contagious diseases have been conveyed to children here in this way. In future the origin of any such diseases occurring here will be thoroughly investigated and the responsibility placed where it properly belongs.—*Canadian Mute*.

For several years it has been the custom of Mr. Wade to tender to all the school family here a banquet given under the auspices of the "Wade Girls."

This year the banquet was given at 6 o'clock New Year's evening. The arrangements were made and carried out largely by the "Wade Girls," who were ably assisted by Miss Clement, our matron, and Mrs. Beatty the caterer. The menu was elegant, and the tables beautifully decorated with carnations and ferns. After all were seated at the tables Miss Lillian Berke made a graceful speech in which she stated that the banquet was due to the hospitality of Mr. Wade and on his behalf and for the "Wade Girls" she extended a hearty welcome to all.

In Mr. Wade the deaf have a charming and devoted friend whose great delight seems to be to add to their happiness in all ways possible, and more than one expressed the wish that he could have been present himself.

After the banquet the little tots, were entertained for an hour by the "Wade Girls," and later a party was given for the older pupils.—*The South Dakota Advocate*.

A friend of Misses McCafferty and Hatfield, now traveling in the Orient, has this to say in a letter to them of the school for the deaf in Chefoo, China:

I wish to tell you of the deaf-mute school here, built and run by one of the ablest women here. I think it is the only school of its kind in China. Think of a country of 400,000,000 inhabitants and 400,000 deaf with only one little deaf-mute school.

We visited it one afternoon and were more than interested in all we saw that had been accomplished by one woman who had done all that she could. First she had to educate her teachers, make her charts and everything to write with, and trust God to help her get funds for her work. She has some 20 to 30 boys and this year is to take some girls. She has one already that has been with her now nearly six months. Last spring the child's father brought the girl aged seven or eight years, and wished to sell her to Mrs. Mills, who would not buy her. The father, his wife, girl and two boys, also deaf, were Yellow River refugees and had wandered here. He left the girl at Mrs. Mills' door. Mrs. Mills took her, cleaned her and began to work with the ignorant poor little thing. In June the father died of cholera, and now one of the boys is also in the school, and Mrs. Mills has secured work for the third child at present where he can earn enough to keep him from starvation. I wish you could see the little girl now. She is so bright. When I was leaving her, I said "good bye," and she, watching my lips, repeated the words very distinctly. I was surprised as well as her teacher, who had never spoken to her in English nor heard her say an English word. It was rather interesting. To-night I met the child at the gate with her attendants, and I took her hand and said "How do you do?" She repeated it quiet well at once. They do not expect to teach her English, but the boys in the more advanced class are so eager to learn English that Mrs. Mills is letting them have a few lessons. The Chinese are bright; and were they clean they would be most attractive.—*Ohio Chronicle*.

We are reminded by the discussion on the ruling of the Civil Service Commission barring deaf applicants in future no matter how competent they may be to fill the position sought, that there is a graduate of this school in one of the departments at Washington who in the competitive efficiency tests at stated intervals has frequently received the highest rating in his department. As there are in the neighborhood of three hundred clerks in that department it will be readily seen that he is not prevented by his deafness from rendering efficient service. He started in at one of the lowest salaries paid in the department but as the result of numerous promotions based on efficiency now receives one of the best.

For the benefit of those readers who may not understand why this adverse ruling was made by the Commissioners it may be stated that the fact that an individual is deaf does not appear on the list from which assignments are made, and in the past some annoyance has been caused by the assignment of deaf persons to positions where hearing is essential. It would be easy to do away with the liability of the repetition of such blunders, and it seems that a spirit of generous fairness on the part of the Commissioners would have led them to seek and apply the remedy rather than make the unjust and arbitrary ruling they did debar all deaf people from holding positions in the civil service department under the government.—*Kentucky Standard*.

Here is one from the *California News*: In how many institutions in the land, we wonder, are the boarders eating tomatoes fresh from the garden in December. Don't all speak at once, friends. What, is this destined to be a soliloquy? Well, we have no time even to soliloquize with that tempting dish awaiting us. No, not any vinegar, thanks, just the oil. The natural acid of this royal fruit should never be drowned with vinegar. A sprinkling of salt, a dash of pepper, preferably Cayenne, a liberal anointing with salad oil, and \* \* \* But words fail us." To which the *Alabama Messenger* replies as follows: "The Spanish proverb says 'God sends nuts to folks with teeth.' But apparently, he doesn't send fresh tomatoes, in this instance, to folks without the sense to eat them properly. We have had fresh tomatoes from a Talladega garden this month, but only enough in quantity to swear by—and in quality (candor compels us to confess) to swear at." Pshaw! We have fresh tomatoes on our tables the year round and they are raised in Texas, too. This is not all. Every day even in the winter the vegetable wagons are loaded with turnips, cabbage, radishes, carrots, onions, sweet potatoes, squashes, apargus, etc., raised in Texas. When it comes to climate, Brother Caldwell, we shall not allow you to bubble over with "soliloquy" or sing a solo, neither shall your game be solitaire. Why, on this day, our birthday, the twenty-eighth of December, there are roses and geraniums blooming in our front yard and we have planted a lot of roses and althea bushes and fig trees. By way of a side remark,—we are looking for a norther.—*Lone Star*.

We have requested Miss Hansen, the teacher of our interesting blind deaf girl, Vera Gammon, to furnish us occasionally, with incidents of Vera's development of mind and character, believing that most of the readers of the *Companion* will be interested in it. Following is the first of these articles:

One day Vera asked for the name of the lady who presented one of the teachers with a silk waist. Miss Hansen said that it was Helen Keller, and that she was blind and deaf also. Vera at once said that Helen, Cora Croker (the girl who made the clothes for one of her dolls), and she were in the same condition. From this she inferred that they also could read and write raised print, and talk with their fingers the same way as she does. After writing a short story in Braille, she asked to have it sent to Cora Croker.

Once Vera wanted Miss Hansen to play marbles with her. Miss Hansen teasingly said, "They are gone. I ate them." Vera persisted.

Miss Hansen—"Can I eat them?"

Vera—"No!"

Miss Hansen—"Why?"

Vera—"They are hard."

Recently she asked Miss Hansen the meaning of the word *throat*. While explaining, it Miss Hansen took care to make a distinction between that word and *neck*. The next day she mentioned the word *throat* and told Miss Hansen what she understood it meant. Her idea was correct. Then, pointing to her head, she asked, "What is in it?"

Vera had learned the word *dead* last summer. She understood its meaning. She often spoke of death in connection with Miss Hansen's father and asked why he died. Wearying of this, Miss Hansen told her that she hoped to meet him again sometime.

Vera (aroused), "You are not going to die?"

Miss Hansen thought it best to evade this question.

Vera thought a moment and then asked, "Will a man dig the ground and let him out?"

Miss Hansen said "No."

"Will he come out himself?" Vera asked.

Miss Hansen tried to give her some idea of life after death. Then Vera asked if Miss Hansen's father would look for her when he was out. Then Vera lay down on the floor and remained perfectly quite for a minute. Suddenly she got up, wriggling her arms, as though she meant to represent the resurrection.

Vera has been talking about the difference in her life before and after she came to school, what she could not do then, and what she can do now. To Miss Hansen's query if she was glad that she knew as much as she does she replied with a beaming face, "Yes."

Upon smelling shoe poli-h she called it "shoe paint."

Vera can count up to 100. In the public library she counted the books on a certain table and found that there were 70. That seemed a large number to her. She is also good in addition up to 15.

We would remind the readers of the above that Vera has been under instruction but eight months and when she came to us she had no means of expressing her thoughts except a few rude gestures.—*The Companion*.

**Michigan, U. S. and Ontario, Canada**

Now that it was half a century ago, about this time, when Mr. John B. McGann opened the first school in Toronto, Ontario, I take this rare opportunity to give some incidents occurring at different



PROF. J. B. MCGANN.

Pioneer of the education of the deaf in Ontario, Canada.

times since I first entered the school in 1865—forty-three years ago—just after its removal to Hamilton, forty miles southward.

While residing in Port Huron, three years ago, I came across an old photograph of an unknown white-haired gentleman in possession of Mrs. John Teller, nee Miss Nellie Williamson, left her by her husband, long deceased, together with several similar ones. At my request, for curiosity, the lady removed the card from her album and the name "Harvey Prindle Peet" was found written on the back, which at once revealed to me its own little history. If I am not mistaken, it was a memorial picture coming into the hands of Mr. Teller in 1873, while attending the Flint school on occasion of the death of the much respected and esteemed principal of the New York school at the time.

I will tell you what took place when the news of Dr. Peet's death reached there. Prof. Samuel T. Greene, then one week on duty, announced the event in the chapel and described Dr. Peet's visit to the Gallaudet College, while the professor was a student there. A memorial service was held in the same room the next afternoon, in presence of a large audience, including the entire staff. Opening the proceedings Prof. Daniel R. Coleman, now still in the harness, offered a set of resolutions.

Prof. McGann referred to the circumstances leading to the founding of the school in Ontario, resulting from his meeting Dr. Peet, providentially, while stopping in New York city from Ireland en route for Canada. The usual badges of mourning were worn by the officers and teachers of the institution. I was given one of them by Miss Isabella Petrie, of Belleville, now Mrs. Samuel Keyser, of Strathroy, near London. After a lapse of twenty-nine years, I met her at the Ontario convention, held in London, and was introduced to her old-time neighbor, Mrs. Solomon Frank, nee Miss Eva Smith, formerly of Holland, Mich., and a graduate of the Flint school in the early seventies, Mr. Frank, who had been dead one year, was four years at the Hamilton school and two years at the Belleville school, with an interval of one year at the Flint school, leaving in 1873. Strangely enough, he was the first pupil to recognize me on arriving at the former school. In the following year, (1903) after the London convention, I happily rejoined my sister, Mrs. John Gibson, who crossed the border with her folks to reside in Port Huron sixteen years previously, hence

my acquaintance with Mrs. Teller through some of my Canadian deaf friends, who had previously preceded me a few months. Almost immediately I became a regular contributor to the *Michigan Mirror*. Preparations were then in progress for the semi-centennial celebration to take place the very next year.

The old Ontario school was in existence under Principal McGann until 1870, when the school for the blind was moved to Brantford. Toward the close of the old school that principal distributed among his blind friends a large number of books in the Moon system, which I could read with my naked eye.

Moving to the Belleville school, Prof. McGann became a member of the teaching staff, retiring in 1878, on account of feeble health, and died two years later. Meanwhile, he resided in a cottage on the school grounds. A nice monument now adorns his grave in the public cemetery, only one mile distant, valued at \$130, contributed generally by the deaf in Ontario.

Landing in New York city from Ireland, Prof. McGann was accompanied by his small children, all of whom are living, except the youngest, Mossie, who died a teacher of the articulation class at the Mississippi school in 1889. The rest are Mrs. Euphemia Terrill, of the Belleville school, Mrs. Cecilia Watson, the wife of the superintendent of the Idaho school, my first Hamilton teacher; Mrs. Harriet Ashcroft, the lady superintendent of the Mackay school, also my old Hamilton teacher, and Edward, the English clergyman and signal officer, of New Brunswick, New Jersey.

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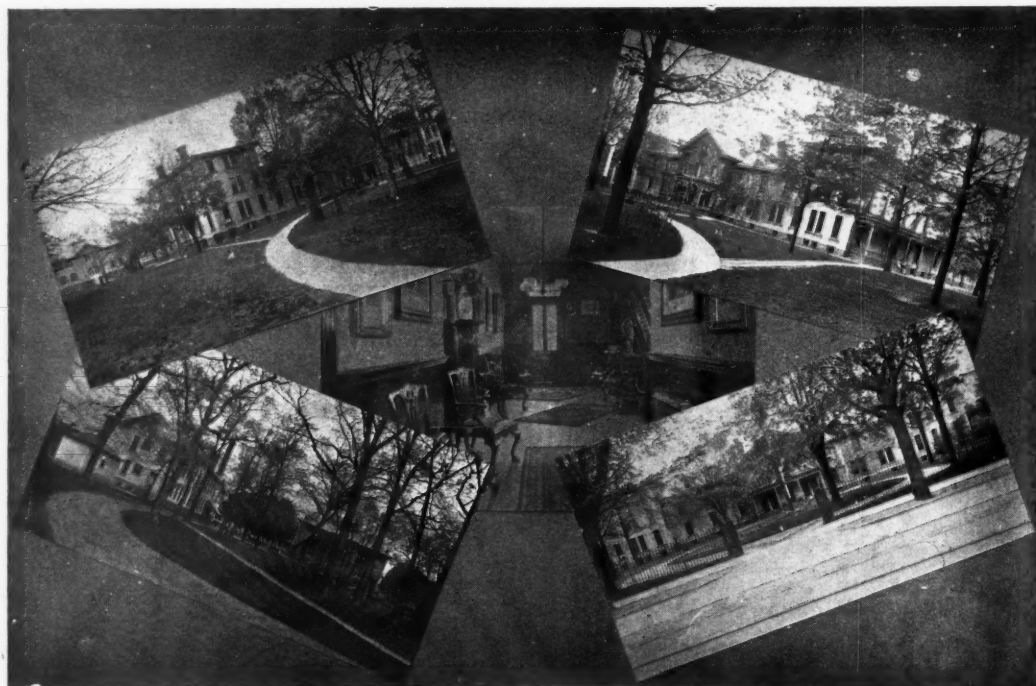
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